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JACOB UND KATRINA;
OR,
DER MASQUERADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

BY GUS PHILLIPS.

Jacob Foos vas a Tailor man,
Und he vas kinder shmard,
He met Katrina Krouse von tay,
Und der Dutchman he loosed his hard.

Jakey he use do meed Katrine
Venever der vedder vas goot,
Und he use do ride her on der cars
Und dake her do Joneses Vood.

I dell you id cost him a bile of shtamps,
Bud he used Katrina right,
Und she vas a modsed kind of gal
Mit a heakly abbedite.

Der head hold she had vas shmall pigs feet,
Und I dend dink dot she'd care
Of der shmallest vas a good big size
So long as she vas dere.

Jake dook Katrine do a ball von nide—
Id vas de der Turnverein,
Und he dreated her do punkins pie
Und abbles and dings und vine.

Und dot ball id vas a Miskeraid,
Und avery von dey vas dressed
Chust as dey habben de bafe der close,
Or dem dot fits dem best.

Und efery bersons in der ball
Vears a mask de vas on dis shaound,
Und dey musd dook id off by dwelf a glock
Or dey dond dey'd been pad oud.

Jakey vas dressed like dem solger mens
Dot marches on Broadway
Dar Befendsead of March, or any dime
Ids a Nashinal holiday.

Und Katrina—you ought hafe seen her vonce—
My! my! bad she vas fine—
She had a dress dots made from sligh,
Dots chust der color of vine.

Und her hair dot vas all dwisds und dings,
Und ride on dop her head
Vas some hair mit a leedle fly-net on
So big like a loaf of bread.

Id vas shrunkled all efer mit bieces of glass,
Und id made such a awful shine
Dot a gread big galood from Carnanaville,
Dot efening he vent shtone blind.

Und dey all vas dancin away like mat,
Von dey hear a funny sound,
Chust like a ferry boad can make
Ven id's runnin on der eround.

Und den der platform dot fell in—
Der hole ding dot vent ride down,
Und efery beebles, leedle und big,
Vas layin on der eround.

You ne'er did saw such a ding like dot,
Und some did holler und shoud,
Und a big Dutchman det fell on der dop of a boy
Vanted some one do "hellup him oud."

Und der boy he did'nd said a vord,
Und ven hellup ad last dot come
Dey found id oud der reason vy—
Der boy vas teat und tumb.

Und Jakey he boiled Katrina oud
By dey ess ding of her eck,
Und she fainded, und den he bringed her do
Mit a glass of lager bier.

And she vas shpied—she vas pisped out—
Und den she grounsed a groan,
So he hired dwo seats (reserved) in a shar
And dook Katrina home.

Und ven he got her by der house
She vas likely like a kide,
She obened der door und run ub shtairs
Und efen did'n said "Good night."

So Jakey he vend und got blind drunk,
Und laid ride on der shtreedt,
Vere he vas saw by a boleesman
As he vas goin hese beadt.

So he dook dot Jake by der Station house
In der sasdend kind of shtyle,
Und der Judge he gif him a shmall den days,
Und now hess on Blackmens Ile.

A TALE OF THE BUSH.

CHAPTER I.

I arrived in Melbourne in June, 1852, at which time scenes were to be witnessed such as, I believe, were never witnessed in this world before. Not very many months had elapsed since the discovery of the Victorian Gold Fields, but these months had sufficed to crowd the harbor with noble vessels, all of which were almost entirely deserted, and to crowd the city with a colluvies of vice, of ruffianism, of horrors, beyond all that the most active imagination could have previously conceived. Every third or fourth person you met in the densely packed street was either drunk or nearly so. Every twenty or thirty yards you would meet the Tasmanian felon with his hellish scowl, and the Californian digger with his ready bowie-knife at his belt.

Having lately come from home, where I had been accustomed to associate with the better class, it could hardly be expected that I should at once fathom the depth of villainy contained in the breasts of those by whom I was surrounded, and I fell an easy victim. I was robbed of every penny of available money by the son of a post-captain in the British navy, whose family and mine had been reared together. He had preceded me by a few years to Australia, and he had certainly taken a first class in the branch of moral philosophy to which he had restricted his studies from the time of his arrival. I may as well let the reader know one wilfing fact about him, ere (as Carlyle says) he vanishes from this history at present—he was hanged in Melbourne a few years after, under a feigned name. "*Sic transit fur mundi*," said a Trinity College man to me, on the day of the ruffian's execution. "Off he goes, *the last of the world.*"

While staying at the Royal Hotel, Melbourne, for a few days, waiting for an opportunity to leave for the gold fields, I was struck by the appearance and manner of a tall young fellow who stayed at the same hotel and slept in my room, which contained two beds. He was about six feet two, not well filled out, but with bones of enormous size; his wrist was prodigious. It was evident that he had received a superior education, and it was equally evident that he was Irish, although he had apparently associated so much with English men that his accent was greatly modified. His face was like one I had seen before; but, for the life of me, I could not tell when or where. His complexion was dark; he had curly black hair, and a half dissipated expression was in his voice, gestures and general appearance. He told me his name was Renwick; "but," said he, with a loud laugh, "of course that is not my real name. None but a fool would give his real name here." "Why not?" said I, "unless a man has done something to disgrace his family." "My dear new chum," he replied, laughing—"my dear unsophisticated importation, wait a few months and you'll know why. It's all very well for a man who comes out for a good billet, or is furnished with a saddle bag full of letters to friends; but a fellow who comes out like me—like me, my boy, with a loose foot and not a stiver, has to turn his hand to everything, and chum with men lower than the lowest fiends of hell. A nice thing for them to know the address of my people at home, isn't it? Fancy a Van-Demonian entering my mother's drawing room, and hailing me as his mate with a volley of curses!" He shook his black curly head, laughing as he said this.

He either liked, or affected to like me, very much, and we passed most of our time together. He had been, he said, at the Bathurst diggings, where he had done well; had left them for the more prolific gullies of Victoria, had been up at Forest Hill and Bendigo, and had gakked at the latter place an enormous amount of gold. At present he was down "for a spree," but would return in a few days. We went to the theatre together on many occasions, and I noticed that several very bad looking men spoke to him now and then in a familiar way, but at the same time in a low tone, as though their mutual knowledge was of the furtive kind. I did not like this at all, and I bluntly asked him who these fellows were. "Old mates, my innocent," he replied, gaily. "Mates on the diggings. Lord bless your happy bosom! before this day twelvemonth you'll be as thick with them as I am." I was dissatisfied, and still more so when, on entering our common bed-room one day, I found him earnestly conversing with a low browed, ruffianly looking man. They stopped abruptly as I entered and then began to speak of the weather, the state of the roads to Bendigo, and so on.

Next day we were walking up Collins street, which was greatly crowded by bustling pedestrians. As we were passing the spot where a magnificent hotel now stands, several people passed between us, separating us about a couple of yards from each other. At that moment I heard a voice on my left say:—

"That's him, I tell ye. Blood an 'ouns! d'ye think I don't know him?"

I turned and saw a hideous, middle aged, noseless man, speaking to a steady looking, sharp eyed person, whose glance was directed *towards* Renwick, although I could not, of course, say it was exactly *to* him. The temporary throng just then allowing us to close up and walk once more side by side, I stole a look at him to see if he had heard the words, and if they had annoyed him. I was sure at once that he was unaffected by them (whether he had heard them or not), for he preserved the same jaunty, reckless swagger as before, and with a loud laugh called my attention to the antics of a drunken Irishman who was singing and dancing in the middle of the street. Now, unsuspicious as I was by nature, and inexperienced in the extraordinary colonial world by which I was now surrounded, yet I could not help harboring grave suspicions in consequence of this incident and of others which had preceded, each of them in itself trivial, but, taken collectively, important enough. I could not help fancying that the sharp eyed man was a detective officer, and that Renwick was the man alluded to.

That evening we dined together in a private apartment which had been vacated that day, and he informed me he was going to start for the diggings early next morning. He left before I awoke in the morning and I was not sorry for it. On looking over the columns of the *Argus*, at the breakfast table, I found the following paragraph:—

"BARBAROUS MURDER.—About half-past ten o'clock last night, Mr. and Mrs. Downey, who reside near Collingswood, were greatly alarmed, when retiring to rest, by a loud cry of murder, which seemed to proceed from a point of the road not more than a hundred yards distant. Mr Downey, with exemplary courage, hastened to the spot, to which he found many individuals speeding, the cry having been heard to a great distance. On arriving at the spot, they discovered a man in the agonies of death, pierced through the body by a large, sharp weapon. The unfortunate man strove frantically to speak; something like 'wick,' or 'rick,' was all that could be heard. The bystanders took him up and bore him to Doctor Walker's, but he expired before they reached the house. Deceased was middle-aged, had strongly-marked features, the entire cartilage of his nose was gone, evidently through disease. An inquest will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Carton's public house, where, it is to be hoped, some light will be thrown on this awful transaction."

The cartilage of his nose was gone! Renwick did not come into his hotel until half-past eleven o'clock last night. I shuddered with horror at my connexion with him; however, I went to the inquest to make sure of deceased's identity. Yes; there was no doubt of it. There lay the man, stark and stiff, who, as I suspected then, but now knew, pointed out Renwick the day before to——What! As I live and breathe, there, looking *me* through and through, stands, in the inquest room, among the crowd, the very sharp-eyed man I had seen with the deceased.

"Constable," said I, to one of the officers, as I was leaving the room giddily, "who is that person standing next to the man with the tower hat?"

"That is detective Burton, sir, who was sent over from London."

Not having time to write to a neighboring colony for a remittance, I sold a valuable gold watch and chain, and left Melbourne for Bendigo. On the evening of the first day a heavy rain set in; and, as a previous rain had soaked the ground, in twenty-four hours the creeks were "bankers," and the flats were literally lakes, in some places a mile across. I spent one night in a public house (a flourishing township now surrounds the spot), where I met a very agreeable companion who was on his way to the diggings. He was at first reserved, as all responsible men then were; but he became more communicative during the evening. He was going up to purchase gold, which was being sold on some of the gold fields so low as two pounds seven and sixpence per ounce. His trip was not to exceed in duration two months, at the end of which time he was to return to Melbourne and marry a young lady to whom he had been long engaged. This, and much more he communicated to me in a comfortable sitting room, separated from that of the roughs.

"Do you travel alone?" I inquired.

He looked sharply at me, and replied:—

"Yes; quite alone. But," he added hastily, "I carry two revolvers, and I have another protector. Here, Rover!"

At this a magnificent Newfoundland dog approached him from a corner of the room.

"The best dog in Australasia," said he; "just you pretend to strike me."

"No, thanks," I replied, laughing.

"You are right," said he, laughing also; "I could tell you queer tales about that dog. But it's time for bed. Good night."

It rained all that night, and next morning it was some time before I could find my horse, so that my acquaintance had gone off long before I was ready to start. The road, if road it could be called, was fearful. Dead bullocks and dead horses were lying about in all directions. At length I came to a creek which at first made me grow pale. It was rushing along with fearful rapidity, and was at least a quarter of a mile in width, although its proper channel was not more than fifty yards; this, of course, I learnt afterwards. A considerable number of horsemen and foot-travelers was congregated on the near bank, but none wished to venture the passage. I inquired if that were the crossing-place. Yes; a causeway of large, loose stones led across. How broad was this causeway? Oh, about fourteen or fifteen feet. How high was the water over the stones? About up to your chest. But the (something) creek was running so strong that no man or horse could keep his feet.

I dismounted, and cut a pole between eight and nine feet long, and resolutely urged my unwilling horse into the water. He was a very strong beast, but it required all his strength and all my manœuvring skill to take him one third of the way over. I was beginning to repent my rash proceeding, and to feel dizzy with the constant whirl and rush of waters, when my horse trod clumsily on an ill-bedded stone, stumbled, and in an instant he was off the causeway. I don't think I ever made such a sudden movement in my life. I flung myself off on the weather-side, had my pole planted at an acute angle between the stones, and was breasting the waters on foot, all in one second. I looked around to see what my chances were. Go back? No; the rush of water was greatest in that direction. The only chance lay in advancing, and I *did* advance, the stream nearly chest high. Slowly and cautiously I proceeded, firmly inserting the pole between the stones; nor did I fail in one step, or make one false cast, until I reached the bank, breathless and panting.

As I was pulled up the bank by eager arms, a dismal howl sounded in my ears. On turning round I perceived Rover, his face upturned; and Landseer's inspiration, "The Shepherd's Mourner," came rushing to my mind. Within ten yards of me lay my acquaintance of the previous night, ghastly and grim, the dark beard woefully contrasting with the pallor of the dead man's cheek.

"Good God!" said I; "how did this happen?"

"This morning," was the reply; "his horse slipped off the ford, and swam out safely half a mile down. Your horse will be all right, too. Jim, run down the creek and see him out. Do you know him? Poor fellow, he couldn't swim."

"I met him only last night. Does no one here know him?"

"Oh, yes; his brother was here, took his horse away, and rode off to Mr. Corbet's station to get a coffin made."

"His brother?" I said; "was *he* with him?"

"Yes. His brother had crossed long before him, and gone on; but he came back, he said, thinking that something was wrong."

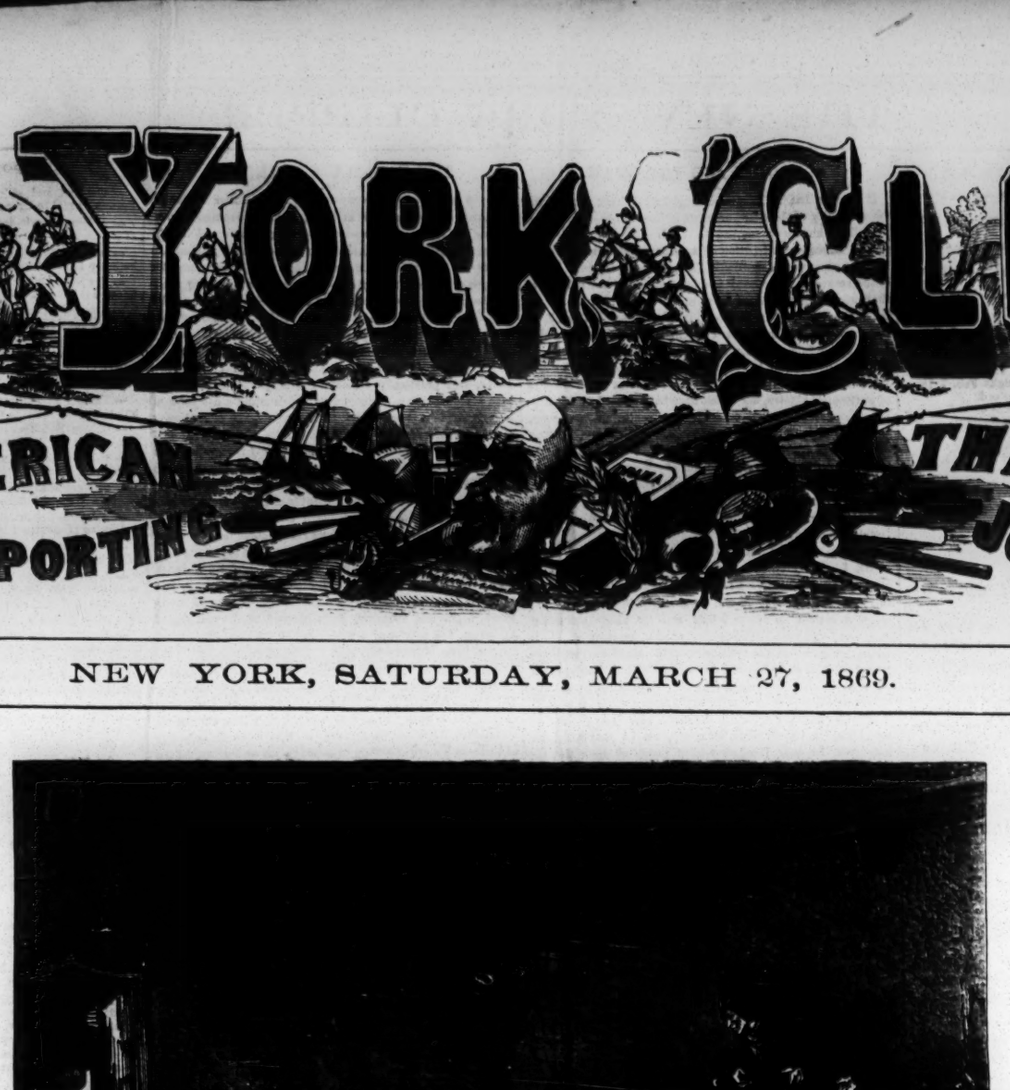
I was greatly struck by this information.

"What kind of looking man is his brother?" I asked.

"Nothing like this poor fellow, who is short and stout built. The brother is tall and rather lanky, with black, curly hair."

"Does he ride a chestnut horse with a star in the forehead, and a snip?"

"That's the very man," said my informant; "I mean, that's the horse."



A KING'S DIVERSION. See Notice Elsewhere.

Nothing more was wanting to convince me that Renwick was the personator of the dead man's brother to obtain possession of his saddle bags, which I well knew were filled with sovereigns for the purchase of gold dust. I resolved to go to Mr. Corbet's station, and see if he had called there. Having reached the station, and sent in my card, I was received kindly and politely; and, as I had foreseen, Renwick had not called there. I kept my own counsel, however, merely informing Mr. Corbet of the tragical occurrence. He told me he would hold a magisterial investigation and see the body decently interred; so, after a cordial good bye, I proceeded on my upward journey.

CHAPTER II.

I need hardly say that the years '52 and '53 formed the Augustan era of bush ranging, the first year especially, as the gold escort was not yet properly organized, and the robber was altogether sure of plunder from the return stream of diggers, and even from the better mounted travelers going upwards, most of whom carried sovereigns. I was destined not to reach Bendigo without gaining a little personal experience of bushrangers' amenities, which made a strong impression on me at the time.

One afternoon I was walking my horse along a portion of the road which was cut through a dense scrub; the numerous stumps made it dangerous ground for cantering. I was thinking of dear ones far away, when a horseman, masked, presented himself before me, and cried out loudly:—

"Bail up!"

He held a revolver, which covered me true. I let the reins fall and held up my hands, for I had emptied my revolver an hour before in shooting at some wood ducks. He rode forward to me, took my revolver out of its pouch, and then pointed to a somewhat open place in the scrub.

"Ride on there," he said; "one movement to right or left, and you're a dead man."

We proceeded through the scrub about a mile, when we emerged into an open space upon a ridge. There I saw three men, likewise masked, and three others, evidently prisoners.

"Take charge of this cove, Tom," said my captor.

One of the masked men came forward and held my horse while I dismounted. He then kept guard over me with a pistol. The two others, in the meanwhile, were searching the swags of the captives. Two of them were young men in diggers' garments, as I knew from the clay that encrusted them. One wept piteously when he saw his bag of gold triumphantly held up by a searcher; the other was a cur, who kept up an unceasing prayer to spare his life.

"Take everything, mates, but don't kill me! oh, spare my life!"

The third was an old man, and his turn soon came. They searched in vain for gold in his blankets, and on his person.

"By G——, Tom, he has planted it!" exclaimed one.

"I did not, I swear to you," said the old man. "I sent it all away by my son, a week ago."

"Have you nothing about you?" inquired the other.

"Nothing whatever. I call God to witness," replied the old man, "that the half sovereign in my trousers' pocket is all I have between this and Melbourne."

A deep execration from the ruffian followed this speech.

"Hold up your hands, you old impostor," he shouted. The old man obeyed. The bushranger snatched up a carbine, and fired a ball through the old man's hands as they were joined together palm to palm.

The shriek of the maimed being maddened me.

"By the Lord of Heaven!" I exclaimed, "you shall be hanged for this."

The villain turned, made a rush at me, and that moment would have been my last, had his hat not come in contact with a branch which knocked it off, together with his mask. What was my astonishment in recognizing the low-browed miscreant whom I had seen in my bed room with Renwick.

"I know you," I exclaimed, utterly reckless; "I saw you in the Royal Hotel with——" but before I could pronounce the name, he had bounded to my side with the spring of a leopard, and had clapped his hand over my mouth. His words when he addressed me came hissing through his clenched teeth.

"One word from your lips, except to answer me, and I will scatter your brains over these bushes. Does he know you are here, on the road?"

"He does. And I know that *he* is on the road."

He grew pale, either with fear or passion.

"Stand quiet there," he said, after a pause. "Come with me, mates; lead his horse away from him, Mat."

They withdrew about twenty yards, still watching our movements, but holding an animated conversation. At length they all approached me.

"We have resolved to let you off," said my last assailant, "on condition that you never breathe a word, at least, for years, about what has occurred this day. It would be wiser to quiet you at once; but you are a swell, and we think you'll keep your promise."

I had become so excited that it was with difficulty I could reason on this offer; but the thought that the happiness and welfare of others were bound up with my existence could not fail to produce the natural effect. It was well I came to a conclusion soon, for I am now convinced, from the movements of two of the party, and from what I heard long after, that I was close upon my last moment. I made the promise, and was allowed to depart without the loss of anything. I looked back to see if the other prisoners were permitted to go; but they were still surrounded by the bushrangers; so, in order to reach the end of my stage before nightfall, I rode sharply away.

Renwick! Here he was cropping up again, then. With what loathing I contemplated all that had passed between us. Good Heavens! was it possible that I should have for many days associated intimately with a murderer? with a leader of bushrangers? Was it a dream? Was I myself? To get rid of reflection, I spurred my tired horse over the boggy road, and arrived in good time at the public house on the Porcupine creek.

I hobbled out my horse, and carried my saddle and saddle bags into the house, forcing my way through the bar-room; and what a room! and what a scene! A crowd of the most desperate looking characters I had ever seen literally filled the place, all of whom were, more or less, the worse for drink—I should rather say *better*, for I am convinced that worse than their natural selves they could not be. Oaths, obscene songs, shouts, shrill yells made the din terrific.

"Hullo, you swell!" exclaimed a grizzly ruffian, as I was pushing my way past him; where the blazes are you shoving a cove to?"

This called the attention of the others to me. Cries of "New chum," "Swell cove," "Look at his hands," "Look at his boots," and laughter assailed me on all sides; and I was not sorry to reach a quiet though dirty room after more determined but not rude efforts. It ordered a fire to dry my clothes—it and refreshments. Damper and cold soon brought in, also hot water, and a brandy. By this time it was quiet, so I drew my chair to the fire, and strove, by ing my thoughts on friends far distant, to attention from the horrid sounds that oudly from the tap room. I had sat thus an hour, when a momentary cessation of took place, succeeded by a ringing laugh. believe my ears? As sure as death it was the Renwick! My blood ran cold, and before I had to rally my senses he stood before me in the room, and held out his hand. This last movement acted upon me like electricity. I sprung from the chair, and exclaimed:

"How dare you offer your hand to me?"

"What the devil's this?" said the villain, actually laughing! "What's wrong, old man?"

Trembling with rage, I replied, "I know you, Renwick, or whatever your name is. I know you to be a murderer and a bushranger! I *know* it, although unfortunately I have not such proof as would empower the law to hang you." I paused for want of breath and language.

"Upon my soul, you're coming it rather strong, old man," he replied, with perfect coolness, "especially as you say you have no proof."

"*Legal* proof, you monster," I returned; "I have proof enough to satisfy my own mind. Leave the room."

"Not yet, my balmy new chum," said he; "nor shall you either, until I have a few words with you." So saying, he quietly drew a revolver from its case, and said: "Make one movement towards that door, my friend, and you'll get slops, and no mistake. You won't? Well, I am glad to see you have some sense. Now, take your seat again, and I'll take another, and we'll have a rational chat." Had you but seen his genial smile.

I obeyed the order. He lit his pipe, stretched out his legs and puffed away in silence for some time. Reflection showed me I was at his mercy, for how many of his brigands might there not be in the adjoining room. Accordingly, I preserved a sullen silence. Suddenly he took his pipe from his lips, looked me in the face, and with one of his gay, reckless laughs, he said:—

"New chum, you are not so innocent as you pretend. That wasn't a bad plant of yours by any means."

"I don't understand you," I replied; "what is your meaning?"

"Why, your accusation of murder and of bushranging. Proof, indeed! Ha, ha, ha!"

And so consummate an actor was the man, that positively his mirth seemed real. This worked me up so much that I replied:—

"Yes, you murdered the man without a nose in Melbourne; and, as to the fellow whom I saw you with in my bed room, I——" but here I stopped; I was very near breaking the promise I had made that very day.

"Well," said he, "go on. Why do you stop?"

He eyed me very keenly as he said this.

"I will speak no more to you," I returned. "I wish I had never seen you."

He smoked again for some time silently, now and then regarding me with a scrutinizing glance. At length, putting his left elbow on the table, and bending forward, he said in a stern and altered voice:—

"Who are you, who speak to me in this way? How do I know that you are not as bad as myself? I have only your own word to rely upon; I know nothing about you personally, and yet you dare to accuse a man of murder, who, you confess, as far as the law goes, is as innocent as you or any man can be. Damme, but I believe you to be an impostor; and I don't feel sure that I ought not to denounce you as being in league with bushrangers yourself."

"You infernal ——" I growled, through my shut teeth.

"Take it quietly, my good friend; and don't call too many names. Why did the bushrangers not rob *you* to-day, as they robbed the other three?"

I was astounded at this question, and before I could reply he resumed:—

"I tell you that the unfortunate men that were robbed believe you to be in league with the robbers, and perhaps at this moment they are speaking of you just as you have spoken to me. I wish you good night, my friend; you had best keep a calm sough, as your friend Tom would say. You know Tom—you saw Tom to-day, you know. Good night;" and the bushranger went out of the room whistling, leaving me in a state of mind which I leave to the reader's fancy.

CHAPTER III.

I arrived at Bendigo in safety, stayed a day or two in the township, and passed on to Eagle Hawk Gully, where I took up my quarters in the tent of a gentleman from Adelaide, who had come to the gold fields more through curiosity than from a thirst for gain. It is not my intention to break the continuity of my story by giving a description of the amazing place in which I found myself: let it suffice to say that I purchased the requisite materials and worked every day in a hole close to my friends, obtaining, on an average, about seven ounces per week.

Mr. Jacob (the Adelaide gentleman) and I were sitting at breakfast, the first Sunday after my arrival, when he informed me that he expected in an hour or so a person who spent with him a portion of every Sunday. "He is," said he, "a most singular man. He was originally a convict in New South Wales; acted as a shepherd during his probation, or whatever they call it; used to do strokes of bushmanship when he was shepherding on outlying stations; served his time; came to Victoria a few years ago, and if there ever was a character truly and thoroughly reformed, he is the man." Now Mr. Jacob was a person of experience, and knew what he was saying. The man came in due time. He was thin, yellow haired and middle aged, with a most determined expression of face; but the clear, wide opened blue eye made it a difficult matter for one to believe that he had lived the life of a desperado.

He deeply interested us by recounting at our request passages of his eventful career. It was clear that he regretted his misspent life, but his regrets never assumed the mandlin form; on the contrary, he seemed determined to atone for the evil he had done, by devoting the remainder of his existence to honesty and *active* good. We walked a few yards from the tent with him as he was going away.

"Mr. Jacob," said he, as we stopped, "if I shouldn't happen to visit you any Sunday, would it be too much to ask you to make inquiries after me? You know my tent in Peg-leg Gully."

"To be sure I know it," said Mr. Jacob. "But what is wrong, John? Have you not been well?"

"Don't think I'm easily skeered, gentlemen," he replied; "*but* there's a *bad 'un about* me, and they knows I have made a pile, for I works very hard."

"Do you think they would strive to make away with you?"

"I am sure on it, sir, if they got the chance; but I don't drink now, and so I keeps as much as I can out of danger."

"Who are the parties you fear most?"

"A man and his wife as is in tent next to me. She be a rale bad 'un. Some ill-love Chaps has got in with them last week. They're nobbut loafers, and no good."

At that moment Renwick passed us not a dozen yards away. He had the coolness to nod to me—of course I took no notice—and then, to my surprise, he nodded familiarly to John, who bade him cordially good day.

"Who is that man?" said I.

"Oh, he be a chap as comed here last week. He be a funny chap that."

"Is he a digger?"

"Well, I dunnow. He be looking about him like."

This was all the information I could obtain from him. Now Mr. Jacob had mentioned to me that the last few days had been more prolific in thefts and robberies on the diggings, and within a circle of ten miles round, than any similar period during his residence there for months. A large batch of prisoners had been marched down within the last twenty-four hours. In profound perplexity as to where my duty lay, I rambled into the bush and sat down under an iron-bark tree.

"Good day, mate!"

I looked up, and there, transfixing me with his keen eye, stood Detective Burton, in a digger's very dirty dress!

"Good Heavens!" I exclaimed, starting up.

"What's the matter, mate?" said he, his sharp eye going through me like a gimlet.

"You are the very man I want to see," said I. "You are the London Detective."

"Humph! Eh! Well? And you want to see me?"

"Yes. There is a poor fellow, called John Singleton, in Peg leg Gully, who is in fear of being murdered. I think his fears are well founded."

"Perhaps you wouldn't object to give me a reason for these fears of *yours*?"

"I believe there are some bad characters who live close to him—*very* bad characters."

"Do you know the men?"

"The men who live near him? I do not."

"Do you know *any* person of evil repute who keeps company with him?"

"Officer," I replied, "I can only speak from suspicion. I will *not* be more explicit."

"Indeed! You entertain nothing but a vague suspicion of a certain hopeful youth known by the name of Renwick? That's the case, isn't it?"

"It *is* the case," I said, "and I won't be cross examined any longer. When the proper time comes, I shall not be slow in doing what I owe to society."

With a bow, which to my mind seemed more akin to mockery than politeness, he departed. I don't think I ever felt more dismal than I felt all that evening. For the life of me I could not help thinking that I was in the Detective's bad books—that, in short, he believed me to be wrapped in the ample folds of Renwick's dark mantle of guilt.

At length, after long meditation, I resolved to tell everything to Jacob. I did so that night, without, of course, referring to the adventure of the bushrangers, further than by the observation that a circumstance had occurred to me on the way up which confirmed very strongly my suspicions, but that I was not at liberty to describe it. He listened attentively, and paused a long time before he made a remark.

"There is something in this," he said at last, "which we neither of us understand. I confess it smothers me. Do you know," he added, "the most singular thing of all is, the demeanor and language of the Detective towards you. I can make nothing of it. Nothing."

"I don't believe in the Detective at all," I said. "I think him a humbug."

"Possible, possible," said Jacob, "but I tell you what—don't you think it would be well for us to constitute ourselves special (private) constables, for the defence of poor John?"

"Agreed," said I. "Peg-leg Gully is only three miles away, you tell me. We might take a walk over there in the evenings."

"Be it so," replied Jacob; "we will go over next Saturday. We can carry our blankets, and spend Sunday with him. Saturday night is the time for violence and outrage."

CHAPTER IV.

A day or two after this I rode into Bendigo for letters, and was within a mile of Eagle Hawk on my way back when I met the commissioner with his two orderlies. He pulled up his horse and asked me had I come from Bendigo? Yes. Did I know if the two men had been arrested who were suspected of the murder of Cleary? Yes. They had been arrested that morning. He then directed his orderlies to return, and inquired if I had met a gentleman on a white horse? How far might he be in front by this time? About a mile. He then rode off.

I had not ridden a hundred yards when I met Renwick on his splendid chestnut. He bowed to me, his face expanded in a genial laugh, which I answered with a prodigious scowl.

"Commissioner gone on?" said he. "Plenty of tin on him, I hope."

I wheeled my horse round at this, half resolved to follow him; but, I blush to confess it, his genial and hearty laugh when he saw my movement made me pause. I could not resist the idea that he was humbugging me. Besides, I thought, the commissioner is well armed, he will have overtaken his friend. Renwick will not think of sticking up two. Accordingly, I turned my horse's head homewards once more, and proceeded at a slow pace. In less than ten minutes the commissioner overtook me, wild with excitement. He had been stuck up and robbed of his gold watch and a few sovereigns.

"You were robbed," said I, as he pulled up his horse for a moment, "by——"

"Yes, by three masked men—damn them. I am going for my orderlies and the constables."

"Stay, please, for one moment," I broke in; "did you meet a young fellow on a chestnut horse?"

"I did; he came up just as they had started off. He galloped after them like a Briton. A plucky young fellow that."

"Oh, yes; very plucky," I thought. Good heavens! what a clever ruffian! How beautifully he had timed it! I told the affair to Jacob when I came home, and I am sorry to say that he laughed so heartily that I also was affected, and we laughed it out. Two days after that, I am glad to say, two of the bushrangers were apprehended, and afterwards sentenced to transportation for life. It was the possession of the watch that convicted them. Renwick was not suspected, and his guilty partners made no sign.

On the evening of Saturday, at sun-down, we left Eagle Hawk for Peg-leg Gully, with our thick blankets on our shoulders. It was long after dark that we came in sight of the tents, from which we kept a wide offing, as it was not very safe to come up to a tent after nightfall. Two tents stood at the further side of the Gully, far removed from the crowded mass of canvas, but separated from each other about twenty yards. In one of these lived John Singleton. It was almost surrounded by thick bushes, to which it was in close proximity; but we could well discern it by the strong light of a mutton-fat lamp within. The night was cloudy and intensely dark; the numerous fires along the Gully on both sides were too distant to illuminate the spot. Suddenly Jacob called my attention to the shadows of several figures that appeared through the thin corners of the tent.

"Very strange," said he, in a low voice. "John admits no one into his tent. We must be careful here. I hope nothing is wrong."

We advanced carefully through the bushes, but we could not avoid making a slight noise.

"Is that you, Mat?" said a whispering voice.

I pressed Jacob's arm. He answered, "All right," and we moved forward again.

But, all at once, there was a shout, and a stamping of feet in the tent, and a man sprang up beside me, whom I seized and threw to the ground.

"Here, Jacob," I exclaimed, "help me to deal with this fellow."

"Let me go, you damned fool," said a voice—the voice of Renwick; "let me go at once, or it will be too late."

"Not too late for you to be hanged," I replied. "Murderer I would not let you go for the Crown of England."

He gave a whistle and up came a man.

"Whom have *you* here?" said he. It was the Detective.

"Renwick, the murderer," said I.

"I'll take charge of him now. Morris!"

"Here, sir."

"Bind this man and keep him safe." So saying, he rushed to the tent, followed by Jacob and me.

A curious sight was there. John was standing at one side of the tent, which was a very roomy one, with a triumphant smile on his grim face. Five men with scowling brows, and hang-dog looks, were standing at the end of the tent farthest from the entrance; while inside the entrance stood six constables, five of them with their carbines presented, each of them covering a man—dead. The sixth held his carbine half raised. Burton entered.

"Tom Evans," he said, in a loud and stern voice, "advance to the front!" Not one of the five stirred.

"I ask you but once more," said the officer; "you are a——shooting you dead or crippling you at once." He levelled in liberately cocked a pistol and raised it in the direction of the fellow's breast. "Tom Evans, advance to the front. One, two.——"

"Mercy!" exclaimed the other, stepping forward with trembling limbs. He was at once handcuffed and secured, as were all the others.

John informed us that two of the men had met him the day before, and pressed him eagerly to join them the next evening in the other tent, as they had got some good grog. Feeling certain that something was up, he communicated this to the detective, who had seen him after his interview with me; and, by his advice, went to the appointed place, pretended to grow drunk, reeled with them and three others who had joined them, to his own tent, fell down apparently insensible, and saw them tearing up the ground under his bunk until they came to his gold; watched them as they greedily snatched at it; heard them debating whether they would throw his body into old Larkin's hole, or sink it in the red water hole with a big stone round the neck. They had finally resolved on this last course, when he gave the concerted shout that brought the officers upon them.

"I need hardly tell ye, gentlemen," said he, "that I did not taste their grog, as I know'd it were *hocussed*."

CHAPTER V.

Time went on; several months elapsed. Jacob and I were resolved to see these prisoners tried; so we went down to Melbourne. It was not without much difficulty that we could gain admittance into the court-house, so great was the interest excited by the deeds of the bushrangers, against all of whom true bills had been found for numerous crimes. They stood side by side in the front part of the dock, dressed in respectable clothes, but nothing could tone down their hardened, ruffianly features. We looked in vain for Renwick; he was not amongst them.

"He is dead, I presume," Jacob said I.

"It is most probable," he replied; "I almost hope he is."

The indictments were read, the pleading ("Not guilty") recorded, the first witness was called, when—heavens above!—who should enter the witness box but Renwick!

He was sworn.

"Your name?"

"Samuel Haughton."

"Your occupation?"

"INSPECTOR OF THE VICTORIA DETECTIVE POLICE!"

"Give me a devil of a hard pinch, Jacob," I whispered; "I am dreaming very hard."

"Egad, my boy," he replied, "I have seen *some* sells; but I shall dry up after this."

But only to hear the evidence of that young man! Never did sleuth hound pursue trail as he had followed up the murderer's tracks. His perils, his escapes, his deeds of daring, his vigilant sagacity, his perseverance through obstacles that would appal one should think, any mortal being; finally, his triumph crowned by the extirpation of a gang of the direst miscreants that ever cursed this earth—all this was told with a modesty and calmness that frequently caused a hum of astonishment and admiration throughout the heaving mass of hearers. The prisoners were condemned to death, and were soon after executed.

On the evening of that day, Burton, Haughton, Jacob and myself, were sitting at a table in a snug room in Scott's Club Hotel. Over our walnuts and old port, Haughton condescended to answer a few questions which I put to him.

"Poor Old Nosey! He was killed by Ludwick, a German. He confessed the murder two days after. That bushranger that was in our bed room with me? He was one of my most useful men. Through him and two others I was believed to be a pal. I had often suspected him of doing business on his own account, but I wasn't sure, until the day you were led into the scrub. How did I know about that affair? Bless you, I knew the tracks of that fellow's horse, that led you off, as well as I know the sign board of Scott's Hotel. I followed them until I met the three poor fellows that were robbed. They told me all I didn't know."

I felt that everything could be as easily explained therefore, I asked no more questions; but I noticed that Jacob was fidgety and restless, a circumstance which could hardly escape the quick eye of Haughton.

"Have you nothing to say, Jacob?" he asked with his old laugh; "no question to ask?"

"I? Oh, no; that is—nothing. Only—yes, nothing whatever." His confusion was very odd. Haughton and the Londoner laughed heartily.

"I think something yet has to be said," remarked the former, putting his hand in his pocket and pulling out some papers. "Read this aloud."

I took the paper, and found it to be a letter from the governer of a neighboring colony to the chief of the police in Melbourne in which it was stated that the police must have made a great mistake, as Mr. A. B. C. (my name at full length) had brought him letters of introduction from Earl Grey, and several leading members of Parliament, who had known him from childhood.

"Now read *that*," said he, handing me another "this only arrived by the English Mail yesterday."

It was a letter addressed to the Governor of Victoria (whose guest he had been), from the Lord Lieutenant of my native county in Ireland, expressing his great surprise at the contents of his letter of such and such a date. The family of So-and-So (me again!) was an old county family, and the member who had emigrated bore the highest character. It ended with the expression of an earnest wish that the originator of a story so injurious and so groundless be exposed and punished.

"In the name of heaven!" I exclaimed, "what is the meaning of all this?"

"It means," replied Haughton, "that your friend the son of the post-cap. ain, denounced you secretly as a dangerous man, who was striving to renew the treasonous deeds of '48; that he accused you of forging to the amount of £5,000, and said that you bolted to avoid arrest."

"But what could be his motive?" said I.

"Revenge for your exposal of him, and perhaps to obtain your well stored portmanteaus by a forged order from your prison. Who knows!"

"Ah, who indeed?" said Jacob; "however, all is cleared up now. Haughton, your hand, old fellow. You're a regular unmitigated, unmistakable brick. That's the size of it."

"I think," I broke in, "that I could give a tolerable guess why you personated the brother of the dead man."

"Well, new chum, out with it."

"Why, you feared that the rowdies there would have appropriated the horse and swag."

"Right you are, innocent," said he, gaily; "you

become an eye opener in time. There were three men there who would never have permitted a single officer to carry off the spoil; while *his brother* carried with him the sympathies of the mob. I left the horse and saddle bags with Sergeant Carroll, who was at a neighboring station. But, new chum, one final word about yourself. I had to keep my eye on you until we should thear something. I did not require your personal identification as I knew you myself, but that was long ago, and you *might* (don't be angry) have gone to the bad in the interval."

"Where did you ever see me before?" I asked.

"At the old school of Portorn. I joined it shortly before you left college; but I have never forgotten how you saved me from the hands of that bully, Hedgerthorn, and the awful hammering you gave him for beating such a small boy as me."

"I recollect it well," I said; "you see my knuckle has never been quite right since."

"You will now understand the awkwardness of my manner to you," said the London inspector, with a merry glance.

"Yes," said I, shaking him heartily by the hand, "for a great authority has said: The bearin' of an observation lays in the application on it."

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NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1869.

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FRANK QUEEN, Editor and Proprietor,
No. 27 Spruce street, New York.
Box 3 580 New York P. O.

NOTICE.

Advertisers must hand in their favors before 5 o'clock on Monday evening, in order to have them appear in that week's issue.

To Correspondents.

B. S.—"A bets B that Grant gets more majority in the Electoral College than Seymour has votes in the same. Who wins?".....We have previously expressed our opinion at length on this point, and, believing that one party made the bet under a misapprehension of what was to be considered a majority, while the other was "on the catch," we gave our opinion that the wager should be drawn, but declined deciding the bet.

Old Time Reader, Pittsburgh, Pa.—1. Mace feigned insensibility at the close of his two round battle with Brettle, but it was patent to all that lack of courage impelled him to stop. In his second battle with Bob he fully retrieved his reputation in all respects. 2. Yes, in his first match with Madden, but he refused to agree to the referee appointed by the person empowered to do so by the articles.

Impatient, Frankfort, Pa.—The game of patience, or, as it is sometimes called, solitaire, consists in shuffling and cutting the cards, and then placing them in two divisions of four each, the cards in the lower division being sequences from the ace upwards, and in the upper the cards being so arranged as to assist in forming the game.

Reader, New Orleans.—7 [illegible], a nine, four and [illegible]; six by fifteens and six for pair-royal.

Four [illegible] eight by fifteens. 3. The best hand at cribbage is three fives and a Jack, with a five turned up of the same suit as the Jack. It counts twenty-nine, viz., sixteen by fifteens, twelve for double pair royal, and one for his "nob."

Nettie, Exeter. 1. A party has a right to bet on whatever he chooses; the leaving the decision to a third party who knows all about the case, settles it. 2. The vessel was built in New York. 3. The Yankee has played on the stage as a Yankee comedian for several seasons 4. The Clipper has a circulation greater than the other two combined.

Fair Play, Philadelphia.—The referee's decision was manifestly wrong. The names of the singers belonging to the two clubs intended to take part in the contest of vocal skill not having been exchanged, either club could alter any of their singers and substitute another, provided the latter was a regular *bona fide* member of the club.

Ku Klux Klan, New Orleans.—1. They are not relations. They were both adopted by a gentleman who gave them his name. 2. They are both considered good pantomimists. 3. John is considered the best. 4. Eugene is the most finished.

Achilles, St. Louis, Mo.—1. Do not know whether he is or not. 2. That position is in reality unoccupied; Coleman has the best of him in it. 3. He is the original, and has been performing with the Worrell Sisters. 4. Yes. 5. It requires both strength and practice.

L. E. P., Hydeville, Vt.—1. Through Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann street, N. Y. 2. At seven up, the points are not taken until the hands are played out, except the point for Jack turned up. Consequently L. having but two points to go, and holding high, low, went out first.

G. W. P., Pittsburgh.—"At cribbage, A plays a Jack, B a six, C a four, and D five, taking a sequence of three. Can A take a sequence of three for playing another four?".....No. Had he played a six, however, he might have taken five points, viz., three for a sequence and two for "thirty-one."

Bycicle, Boston.—1. There is no champion velocipede rider. Fred. Hanlon, Carleton, Frank Swift, Burnham and Pickering rank among the best. 2. Swift is the more daring of the two. 3. His velocipede cost $350.

Subscriber, Ottawa, Ill.—1. McCoole was born March 12th 1837, at Ballahufay, County Donegal, Ireland, stands 6 feet 1 inch in height, and weighs nearly 200 pounds in condition. 2. Dan Donnelly was born in 1786 and weighed 196 pounds.

Olympic, Philadelphia.—It is a hard matter to tell which is the champion junior club, or even which made the best average in 1868.

Pink, Albany.—You can purchase a Newfoundland pup of any of the dog dealers in this city. The cost will be about $10.

Claude, Cleveland.—A five-line advertisement in the theatrical column, for one year, paid for in advance, will cost you $30 25.

H. M. B., Pecatonicut, Ill.—Yes, three, viz., Captain Barclay, Richard Monks and Lambert. 2. One mile each hour. 3. He could take which ball he pleased.

Penichole, Baltimore.—She was born in England is twenty-eight years of age, is married, and has been in this country nearly one year. Fiske, Jr., is the manager of the party.

Ajax, Baltimore.—Write to John Mulholland, 122 Mott street, New York, and he will give you information on the subject and supply your wants.

Young & Co., Philadelphia.—A is out first, for by B giving two for the pitch it made it requisite for him to make these two points before A made low, which he failed to do.

F. M., Circleville.—He has not had a company of his own since last season. Where he is at present we cannot inform you.

Clipperite, Steubenville.—Your chances of getting a lucrative position with a show are very small, as there are plenty who have had experience in the field lying idle.

Constant Reader, Chicago.—1. Mrs. D. P. Bowers has been a recognized star since 1861. 2. Mr. McCollum is supporting Mrs. Bowers, the lady being the star and not the gentleman.

J. K., Fort Wayne.—It is not customary to discuss such private matters, especially where one man's charges are denied by another.

B. W., Cincinnati.—You had better procure them through some agent whose advertisement may be found in another column. We do not make purchases for correspondents.

Play or Pay Me or Donyson.—Mr. Brougham appeared in the theatre now known as Fox's American, Philadelphia, the night he did his railroad trip.

McGuffen, Williamsport.—1. Frank Ambrose is said to have been his correct name. 2. See last week's Clipper for information about Sam Patch.

Baltimore.—1. Burt is his correct name. 2 He is not married. 3. No matter in what State a divorce may be obtained, it holds good everywhere.

Old Sledge, Chicago, Ill.—At seven up, in case a misdeal occurs, the dealer must deal again, as it would be manifestly unfair for his left hand man or opponent to lose his beg.

Toodles, Boston.—Your questions are improper. The private character of an actress cannot be discussed in this department.

M. B. S., Johnstown.—He is traveling south, with a dramatic company.

Tammany.—You can best obtain the information by addressing a note to the lady herself.

Sutter, Albany.—The Saratoga Opera House that was, has been devoted to other business.

Felix, Boston.—Mrs. Julia Barrow was, at last accounts, in England.

Subscriber, Norwich.—W. C. Wemyss, Number 3, Astor Place, this city, can furnish you with such a work.

Segar Box, Philadelphia.—Bernard has been married but once, that we are aware of. His wife has been married before.

E. V., Pittsburgh.—A burlesque of the novel was produced in this city by Lady Don.

C. L. V., Janesville.—It is pronounced as if spelt dawnsweso.

Hamlet, Baltimore.—E. L. Davenport was born in 1816, and Edwin Forrest March 9, 1806.

W. R. R., Philadelphia.—The advertisement will cost 75 cents for each insertion.

Jumper.—1. That must be settled mutually. 2. The longest recorded standing jump is 12ft. 8¼ in., by Bob Way.

S. W. V., Philadelphia.—He detects the direction of the trail through his organ of scent.

Durant, St. Paul.—I must purchase the tickets now, and has no right to claim that he can wait until the river opens.

"Don Juan."—We do not issue them.

R. W. H.—1. The "Wickedest Man in New York." 2. See article on ball players in another column. 3. Joe Coburn.

Pitch, Philadelphia.—C goes out first, his low scoring before A's "high, jack, game."

Blooker Lecon.—Send a deposit, and that will expedite matters.

Meadville.—Our opinion is that the partner cannot go alone.

Erex.—The party named in your note was never dramatic critic for the Clipper.

Swap Spitz, Pittsburgh.—Burnt cork is applied to the face with the hands after it has been wet with water.

John Walsh, Waverly.—Raymond's Lincoln and Old Abe's Book of Jokes you can get through any bookseller.

Sol Aaron, Salem, Mass.—Barney called and obtained your letter several days ago.

A Subscriber, Jamaica, L. I.—Hyer and Sullivan fought Feb. 7th, 1849.

L. B. R., Cincinnati.—We do not keep manuscript for sale. Write to some of our advertisers.

Novice.—Permit us to congratulate you on the possession of such a muscular prodigy.

Sorrel Dipper, Auburn, N. Y.—The National Hotel is the nearest Broadway.

Philadelphia.—1. Cannot say. 2. Ryall. 3. Not this season. 4. Fisher and Reach.

Albany.—We are not acquainted with the rules of the new variation of the game of euchre that you allude to.

M. C., Louisville.—The lady is living very happily, we are informed, with her husband.

Post Philadelphia.—It was his own picture.

J. C. F., Jr., Wilmington, Del.—1. Fisher was in Philadelphia the last we heard of him.

Victoria, Ingersoll, C. W.—1. In case of a tie, ten or more innings must be played. 2. Yes.

J. H. H., Chicago.—See answer to Barker, Montreal, in last issue of Clipper.

The Old Man, Toronto, C. W.—Thanks for items sent. Yes to 3d.

Inquirer.—Address Phelan & Collender, as per advertisement in another column.

Dick, West Troy, N. Y.—The fight between Poole and Morrisey took place on Amos street dock.

Constant Reader, Sabula, Iowa.—No.

Wm. T., Franklin, Ky.—P. O. Box 272, Charleston, S. C.

L. A. C., Boston.—Cash received.

R. J. R., Scranton, Pa.—Three dollars each insertion.

X. Y. Z., Cincinnati.—She was born in 1845, and is unmarried.

Bobb, Philadelphia.—Hyer and Sullivan fought Feb. 7, 1849.

A Constant Reader.—The balls were not jawed.

T. M., Bakerville, Ct.—The jaw, or crotch, was barred.

E. L. R.—1. The shot does not count. 2. A straight.

Typo.—Thirty seconds.

Frank Swift.—We have a letter for you.

Thos. Pervey, Chicago.—The advertisement costs $11.30.

Adonis.—We have no faith in them.

F. W. O.—Cigar and Segar are both right.

Yankee Robinson.—Two hundred dollars.

Dick Edwards, Kenosha, Wis.—Consider it already paid for.

KING FARO;

OR,

Leaves from the Diary of a Reformed Bowery Boy.

We take this opportunity of announcing to our readers that we shall commence our new volume with a thrilling and graphic serial, comprising a history of that monarch of games, "Faro," interspersed with facts and legends connected with its dark and terrible sway throughout the civilized globe. Enlightened France, Merrie England, and Mystic Germany, play a conspicuous part in this great world drama, while the Fast United States, from the shores of the St. Lawrence to the bounds of California, acknowledges the iron rule of the paste-board monarch. It is entitled,—

KING FARO AND HIS SATELLITES;
OR,
Leaves from the Diary of
A Reformed Bowery Boy.
BY
JOHN COOPER VAIL,
Author of the "Hebrew Gladiator," "La Tour de Neale," "Life Scenes in Our Great Cities," &c.

The story as a whole is one of intense interest. The scenes change like the variations of a Kaleidoscope, from the great bank of John Law, whose chips were of solid gold and who turned for a million, to the dark slums of St. Antoine, St. Giles and the Five Points, where the smallest coin was devoured by the Tijer. The third book, entitled "The Star of the Pave, or on the Tear and on the Town," introduces many living characters among the *gay gamblers*, who will be readily recognized by the fast men about town; while it also reveals the wonderful history of the Cora Pearl of the Crescent City, and the terrible secrets of the vigilance committee in Vicksburg and San Francisco. Do not fail to purchase No. 1, Vol. XVII., of the New York Clipper, to be issued early in April.

THE FEAST OF OSTER.

The Easter Holidays are close upon us. We are [illegible] aware that in those latitudes there will be many who are unacquainted with the significance of the name [illegible] also large numbers who regard the w[illegible] The only *solid* impression [illegible] of people of the old Knickerbocker [illegible] New York and Pennsylvania is a reminiscence [illegible], when whole towns broke out by spontaneity into a hen *furore*, and people went about cracking hard boiled eggs with each other, and predicating upon the result all manner of future benefits and good auguries. The eggs were of divers colors, obtained by dyeing (although, strangely enough, Easter is a sort of secondary birth-day), and the Hollanders, who are supposed to have originated the observance, called it the festival of pass—whence "pares" or "pass" eggs. Who does not recall the old fresh'e anecdote of the days of Stuyvesant, when Dominie Van Horn, who had a little round white bald oasis on the apex of his head, having fallen asleep on his own front portico, a near-sighted neighbor came by, and, mistaking the spot for an egg, brought his own *pauss* crashing down upon the skull of the dozer—who thought a house had fallen upon him. Even now we can almost hear the songs of gladness mingling with the good old Easter anthems, and may read of the preparations that are in embryo on both sides the water among the holiday folk, for the celebration of the brief season which the coming of the day inaugurates. It has been alleged that the moderns are getting more and more in the habit of turning fast days and holy days into occasions of gaiety and mirth, and [illegible] that these modern times when this precedent may be followed with propriety, this is one of them. While we write, our cousins in England are looking forward with eagerness to a recurrence of a festival which promises an access of social enjoyment and *lots* of good cheer. The youth of schools, seminaries and colleges are chafing to get home for the Easter holidays, and will "make a break" for the great centres of civilization at the earliest possible moment. Conductors of places of public amusement will "rush things" to propagate something passing new and strange for the public gratification, and many will "make *or* break" in the effort. New plays and new entertainments will be all the rage, and pantomime will undergo a revival. Social parties and club reunions will be popular, and there will be dancing, and love making, and match making *ad libitum*. We are taught that in such contingencies we should be happy, and what better way is there to make a man merry than by filling his belly and his pocket? The increasing intimacy with our English relatives produced by the Atlantic cable and the means for rapid intercommunication is increasing also our interest in the habits and customs common to both, and we look forward to an annual growth of enthusiasm in behalf of this day, which appears like a welcome visitor at the threshold of spring.

A fraud of the first water is being practiced on the uninitiated by a bogus firm called the N. Y. Central Express Company. They send circulars, without any precise address, stating that they have packages at their office on which a certain amount of charges are due. Of course, greenhorns often fall into the trap. Thinking that some kind friend has sent unbeknownst to them "a valuable package," they remit the "spondulicks," but that is the last they hear of either package or "soap." J. P. Mitchell, of Moodus, Ct., was one of the chosen victims recently, but having one eye open he saw through the scheme, and came out "holus bolus."

Music for Everybody.—It has long been a complaint that music publishers ask too much for their sheet music, charging, as they do, from twenty-five cents up to two and three dollars for what cost them from three to twenty-five cents per copy. Recently, however, some publishers with consciences have entered the field, and now, well printed music, songs, polkas, etc., with piano accompaniments, may be had for the extremely low price of *five cents each!* B. W. Hitchcock, 98 Spring st., is one of the publishers to whom we are indebted for this reduction. He has already issued a number of the most popular ballads, etc., of the day, and is constantly adding to his list.

Strange but True.—Periodically we hear of a girl who has been lying in a trance; scarcely a week passes that some paper does not mention this entrancing occurrence; but we always hear of it as being in a different place from that quoted in a previous account. We have just heard of the "Girl of the Period" having put a period to her worldly *trans*-actions somewhere in Pennsylvania. Next week the scene will be *trans*ferred to some other locality. When this *trans*mutable girl next goes to sleep, let some friend, wherever the place of her *lying* in may be, *transmit* us an account of the same at once.

Necessity is the mother of invention, says Aunty Bright, or some other bright genius; but there is great necessity for caution in experimenting after something new. A short time since a man out west thought to benefit his day and *generation* by the *generation* of non-explosive gas; but one day, while exhibiting his generation *somewhere* in Ohio he tested *some ware* to demonstrate its value to the beholders, when his machine blew *up*, and his invention went *down* in the estimation of the crowd.

More Black Talent.—We are told that somewhere in Massachusetts a black boy, not over eight years of age, has been licensed to preach. "Our Jim" doubts it; and adds that such a kid is not much more than a *pickaninny*. That is nothing, for he must be competent, or the Massachusetts folks would never pick *a ninny* for such an important work.

Rats.—The rat population of Chicago is estimated at ten thousand to the acre. In that calculation a queer use is made of *square measure*, and we might suggest to the people to procure, say, one hundred dogs to the acre, and as many *rods or poles* to knock the rats from where they *perch*; then they may exterminate the ani*males* effectually.

Ice did not make very fast or plenty in certain quarters during the winter just closed, and dealers are looking around for supplies. A few will tax Lake Superior to make up the deficit; in which case, no matter how indifferent it may be, it can be sold as *Superior* ice.

Extra!—There is a yarn afloat that a certain colored friend and brother is after the appointment of Envoy to Hayti. Should he be selected for the position, it will be something new, as we have never sent a black minister abroad, and he might well be called an Envoy *Extraordinary*.

New Discovery.—One of our exchanges says that the earth is believed to have been the first *reviver* invented. Does he mean to assert that this planet of ours is a *Shooting star?*

METHODISM AND THE DRAMA.

It appears that the people of Poughkeepsie have offended the moral dignity of the communicants of the Methodist Church of that ilk, in having succumbed to the dictates of reason and of society through construction of a well-appointed Opera House, and the support of a creditable dramatic company to minister to the amusement, rational and intellectual, of the citizens of that neighborhood. Whereupon the Rev. W. G. W. Lewis, pastor of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Poughkeepsie, has been moved by the spirit to ascend into his pulpit and to fulminate against the drama a fresh collation of the tissue of fallacies in relation to the stage, its literature and professors, which have been handed down to us from the days of puritanical bigotry, but which have been refuted by the competent and critical minds of succeeding centuries. Therefore, we do not deem it incumbent upon us to undertake vindication of the drama against the howlings of this Poughkeepsie Pharisee, who, with the literary evidence of some of the most prominent lights of the Catholic, Episcopal and Protestant hierarchies and their personal example before him, ventures to place himself above them as a condemnatory judge in this modern Israel on the banks of the Hudson.

There is only one method of arguing with an individual of Mr. Lewis' ignorance and impertinence, and that is by placing beneath his view a retaliatory picture of the indecencies and immoralities avowedly and notoriously the result of the religious system in whose behalf and for whose protection these anathemas are hurled against secular amusement. It is an acknowledged rule in evidence that the accuser of any presumed offender should come into court with clean hands, or, in other words, that, to carry weight with his testimony, the witness must himself be uncontaminated from crime. That such is likewise the requirements of the moral as well as of the canonical law, Mr. Lewis should be aware, as, in searching the Scriptures, he may perchance have stumbled upon the response of Our Master of Galilee to those urging the legitimate punishment of the woman taken in adultery. Such a line of defense on our part, it may appear to bigots of Mr. Lewis' illogical temperament, is tantamount to that of begging the question; still, we must remind our accuser of the remark of the witty Sydney Smith, during his controversy with John Styles, the modern apostle of Methodism, when this latter complained of his satirical reviewer's employment of an undignified logical advantage, "that noxious enemies are not permitted to regulate the means of their extermination, otherwise we would have formal protests against the employment of thumb nails and small toothed combs."

"The Methodist Church," asserts Mr. Lewis, "has always been the uncompromising foe of the theatre. The associations and tendencies of the theatre are dangerous in the extreme to society of every grade. He objected to the stage as it is. The theatre is not a school for morals. The writers of plays are not men of chastity; the morals of them all had not better be regarded too closely. The scenes and language of the stage excite the audience and gratify the worst passions of human nature."

And, in answer to this insatiate bit of cant, let us simply ask our erudite Pharisee whether Methodism, "the uncompromising foe of the theatre," has not more than once, and in the most open manner, produced each and every one of the degrading results herein charged upon the stage, and unsustained by reliable testimony, drawn from any source whatever. But, as to the avowed evil tendencies of Methodism, as a rule of religious faith, we presume Mr. Lewis will have no objection to our production of evidence in the words of the acknowledged [illegible] ples of his Church. During the lifetime of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, his ablest disciples appointed successor Fletcher, of Madeley, drew the following graphic description of the moral condition of many professing the new doctrine:—

"Antinomian* principles and practices have spread like a fire among our societies. Many persons, speaking in the most glorious manner of Christ, and their interest in his sacrifice and salvation, have been found living in the greatest immoralities. How few of our societies where cheating, extorting or sensuality hath not broke out and given such shakes to the Ark of the Gospel, that, had not the Lord interposed, it must have been overset!" (*Fletcher's Works, vol. ii, p.* 220.) "I have seen them who pass for believers follow the strain of corrupt nature; and when they should have exclaimed against Antinomianism, I have heard them cry out against the legality of their wicked hearts, which, they said, still suggested they were to do something for their salvation." (*Vol. ii, p.* 200.) "How few of our celebrated pulpits where more has not been said for sin than against it?" (*Vol. ii, p.* 215.)

We will be more charitable than our modern Methodistical evangelist, and concede that, while the inevitable tendency of Methodism is towards an encouragement of Antinomianism, which had previously been founded by Agricola, one of Luther's earliest disciples, there were many, but not a majority, of the primitive Methodists who, like Wesley and Fletcher, being candid, serious and Methodical reformers, in a measure, of the then abuses of the English Church, were terrified at the abuse of their avowed rule of faith, which inculcates an instantaneous illapse of God's Spirit into the souls of certain persons by which they are convinced of their justification and salvation without reference to the Scripture or any other proof. This, according to their founder, constitutes the *only article of faith* with Methodists, although he admits that they have other articles he calls opinions, upon which they [illegible] whether they be right or wrong. (*Wesley's Appeal*, iii, p. 134.)

The views of Wesley and Fletcher, in attempting to supersede the prior system of Methodism, did not command sanction from the large body of primitive worshippers; among others Richard Hill, who persisted in maintaining, as we learn from Fletcher, the pre-existing dogmas:—"Even adultery and murder," urged this disciple, "do not hurt the pleasant childreu, but rather work for their good" (*quoted in Fletcher*, vol. iii., p. 50). "God sees no sin in believers, whatever sin they may commit. My sins might displease God; my person is always acceptable. Though I outsin Manasses I should not be a less pleasant child, because God always views me in Christ. Hence in the midst of adulteries, murders and incests, he can address me with, 'Thou art fair, my love, my undefiled, there is no spot in thee.'" (*vol., iv., p.* 97). "It is a most pernicious error of the schoolmen to distinguish sin according to the fact and not the person. Though I blame those who say, let us sin that grace may abound, yet adultery, incest and murder shall, upon the whole, make me holier on earth and merrier in heaven" (*Daubney's Guide*, p. 82).

We are unaware whether any sentiments, drawn from the acting drama, can be adduced to inculcate a doctrine of immorality so thoroughly repugnant to social decorum as are conveyed in the above extracts from a shining luminary of Methodism, which, although exercise of the dogmas may be tempered by the manners of the age in which we live, undeniably reflects the popular interpretation of the rule of Methodical faith during its inception, and still maintained by virtue of private inspiration, or the immediate action of God's Spirit upon the individual.

"He would hesitate to say," continues the astute Mr. Lewis, "after denouncing nearly every one of Shakespeare's plays as extravagant pictures, "that the outgrowths of the dance, the masquerade and the theatre, are adultery, seduction, murder and death. He claimed that the theatre had made thousands of prostitutes, and stated in substance that it deranged society generally, for tragedy made men boisterous, and comedy made them rude." And then, oblivious as to the death of our late president, assuredly an honest, conscientious man, honored with the esteem of the nation, Mr. Lewis inquired "who would be willing to die in a theatre, amid the surrounding of debauchery and licentiousness?"

Unlike our reverend ranter, who jumps at a conclusion from imaginary premises, we have no desire to attribute to sincere and devout Christians participation in crimes committed by the unworthy of the flock; but this we will say, from our personal knowledge, and from the testimony adduced before civic and criminal tribunals as well as from the less reliable authority of common fame, or public report, upon which last the Rev. Mr. Lewis bases the whole theory of his denunciatory assumptions, that the indecent and immoral commixtures of the sexes at camp meetings, at revivals, and at the other saturnalia of Methodism, has resulted more perceptibly and more permanently to the degradation of female virtue than can be traced to an attendance at the ball-room or at the theatre. The history of those sects—the Montanists, the Familists, the Anabaptists—whence Methodism drew its inspiration, is pregnant with illustration of the scenes of licentiousness and debauchery consequent upon the fanaticism engendered through belief in the faith of internal revelation. What thinks Mr. Lewis of John of Leyden committing the most execrable excesses, marrying eleven wives, and putting them and others of his followers to death at the bidding of his pretended interior spirit? And yet he will not venture to deny that the rule of faith of this religious despot is identical with the system preached by the founder of that sect, now declaring itself the uncompromising enemy of the stage.

In conclusion, let us remark that we have no design of attacking Methodism, or any other religious denomination, as we believe in man's inherent right to worship God, or to indulge in intellectual relaxation in any manner sustained by common decency, yet we must emphatically protest against the casting of stones from the hands of those who are neither morally, or physically, guiltless.

*"An Antinomian is one of a sect who maintain that, under the gospel dispensation the law is of no use or obligation, or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life. This sect originated with John Agricola about the year 1538."—*Webster*

Hops, growing hops, not ball room plants, did not yield heavy profits last year; and so every one who was then engaged in *hopping, jumps* at once to the conclusion that every other hop grower will give it up, and therefore he resolves that he will stick to his *poles* and make money; so that it is likely that they will all come out of the same hole they went in at.

His Rides the Velocipede.—Foreign papers inform us that the Prince Imperial of France is a velocipedist, and that no one dares to beat him in a race. We suppose that if an adversary should have the temerity to beat the prince in a *race*, his own race would soon be run.

Doubtful.—It is said that Queen Victoria is fond of old port. "Our Jim," who knows something about the Queen, says it's only a re-port, and wants the re-port-er to bring *forth proof* before he will credit it.

THE FALLACY OF STRIKES.

It is a matter of sincere regret that, in the matter of political economy, our community at large, although reputed as composing the leading and most enterprising commercial metropolis of the present hour, insist upon maintaining a profound indifference, if not a stolid ignorance. In none of our numerous colleges or learned institutions has more than a passing attention been devoted to an acquisition of the elementary principles of a science which is the true basis of individual and national wealth, while among the great body of business men the rudiments of political economy have been, to some degree, acquired by dint of personal apprenticeship to the trade of commerce, and practically elaborated through personal contact with plodding men of their own stamp, devoting a life time of experiment to master deductions from principles, whose theory should be embraced within the compass of a preliminary education. We are aware that political economy is regarded as a controverted and tedious theoretical system, of little or no use to the practical trader; but how erroneous this assumption must appear to the observant student is manifest when we consider the fact that to a knowledge of chemistry, physics, algebra and other abstruse sciences, we are indebted for the invention and improvement of the thousand and one ingenious contrivances, the result of the application of principles of occult sciences, and employed in every department of ordinary life. In like manner a merchant, financier or trader, versed in elements of political economy, finds himself, at the first step of his career, the master of a position, the result of the experience of his predecessors.

The cardinal laws of trade are as immutable as those of physical nature, or the product of mathematical calculations, only they are so intimately blended with the actualities of an everyday existence, as to pass almost imperceptibly from current observation. Yet none can gainsay but that these main-springs of business life are as worthy of investigation and of acquisition as the equally potent chemical and physical influence we are tutored to respect in our mechanical occupations. As the agriculturalist, the artisan and ordinary day laborer gains information of physical facts unwittingly, through witnessing the effects produced without regarding the causes of their production, the successful trader and merchant, in a similar manner, learns obedience to the mandates of trade without ascending to the science of economy, whence they invariably emanate.

It is especially a matter of regret that the tendency of the operative classes, as well as the total absence of facilities to enlighten them upon the vital subject of an economical harmony with the balance of the trading community, has plunged the working man into a course of action diametrically opposed to his own interest. Deluded by the specious fallacies of demagogues, and of false logicians, the mechanic has, for years past, miscomprehended his social position and waged a warfare against the laws of trade and against the fundamental maxims of true economy as much to his prejudice as to that of his employer. Were a rational man to be asked to cause water, through natural principles, to run up hill, he would instantly decline an admittedly impossible task, yet that same man persistently endeavors to accomplish equal impossibilities through transgressing the laws of trade. In the first instance he has a physical demonstration of a fact, and all the argument in the world would prove ineffectual to deny the evidence of his senses. But, in the second case, his [illegible]nation is the criterion of judgment and, argue[illegible] [illegible] as false conclusions

is most [illegible]

[illegible]ngmen's rights, consists in a [illegible] of a dogma to the effect that capital is [illegible] to labor, and, therefore, the employer is the natural foe to the toiler. Now, capital is the direct accumulation of labor, and when employed for mechanical purposes is an exponent of the value of labor. Suppose, for example, a common day laborer, without implements, undertakes to dig a ditch for some farmer, paying him for the amount of physical labor performed. Without tools he must remove the earth with his hands until his profits enable him to purchase a spade, by means of which he accomplishes ten times the labor he could perform manually. This spade is converted into capital, but is in reality the exponent of ten laborers at manual prices. Suppose, further, he continues upon the work with the aid of the spade and invests more of his earnings in a second one, hiring another laborer to ply it for him; he becomes not only a capitalist, but an employer, investing in both machinery and wages, and the parallel holds good in every department of the division of employment dependent upon perishable capital, that is machinery, and permanent capital, money. Take the history of nearly all our great capitalists, particularly of those wedded to mechanical pursuits, and it will be seen that a vast majority of them emerged from a humble sphere, oftentimes from the workshop, while the story of their amazing success is based upon the mechanical genius which has enabled them to accumulate capital from labor, and to reinvest it in labor and its products. Now, if these men had placed the profits of their individual labor out at interest or in a land speculation, they would never have realized more than a decent competency, but by directing the labors of others and by swelling the extent of their perishable capital, they, identifying their own interests with others of their trade, have succeeded in accumulating profits according to the rule of geometrical progression.

The gravest error with mechanics themselves is an obstinate denial of the immutable laws regulating demand and supply, which is occasionally aggravated by further perplexing the regularity of demand by interruptions of the supply. Herein consists the fallacy of strikes and the tyranny of trades associations, which, by temporarily interfering with the harmony of trade and by extorting a parsing compliance with the demands of the employed, appear to accomplish, on their face, a beneficial effect upon labor, but terminate actually in producing a subtle, and long enduring prostration of labor. At this moment there are hundreds of capable and competent men, able and willing to work, wandering about our streets in search of employment, and why? Because the supply of laborers, in the business in which they seek occupation, exceeds the demand for toilers. Never, except in times of great commercial prosperity, or during a drain from emergent causes upon our population, is such a condition of affairs nonexisting. These men, having to live, rarely demand more than a trifle over living prices, hence they are consumers with a limited power of productiveness. And still the policy of strikes is to augment this body of involuntary drones by adding to their number a second instalment of idlers, unwilling to supply labor for which there is a demand, and thereby impeding the channel of trade, through which some stray waifs of comfort might be carried to those seeking for and unable to obtain employment.

Moreover, a resort to a strike carries with it a pecuniary loss, which is rarely, if ever, compensated for by an advance in wages, should the combination of labor prove eventually successful. The great strike of the bricklayers last summer, which are asserted to have been a test of endurance as to rivalry in organization between employers and employed, amply shows the injustice, as well as the shortsightedness of labor suspension, even under the most favorable auspices. It was well known to the bricklayers that a strong desire for real estate speculations had set in among the New Yorkers, seeking to invest moneys before loaned upon government securities, in city improvements. The prices of rent being enormous, an additional inducement was offered for the erection of buildings, which should have been completed during the summer months. Believing the master builders to be wholly at their mercy, a large proportion of the contemplated edifices being upon contract to be completed within specified times, the bricklayers struck upon the test of eight hours as a day's labor. Sustained by the sympathies and financial contributions of the general mass of trade unions, these mechanics carried with them the day laborers, and consequently a serious impediment was imposed against the progress of the building interest. But here the damage did not end, for hundreds of carpenters, plumbers, roofers, painters, and of other operatives who had no reason for complaint, were thrown out of anticipated jobs at a season of the year when they deemed it incumbent upon them to labor incessantly to provide against the wintry hours.

Finally, the strike succumbed, but not until incalculable injury had been inflicted upon our local interests through suspension of labor during the best season of the year and the total abandonment of many projected edifices. It is estimated that the expense of this attempt to regulate labor as against capital cost the workingmen, in loss of time and contributions, some fifty thousand dollars, a sum of money impossible to be replaced by the gross earnings of at least a full six months, taking into consideration the well admitted economical fact that a laborer, exposed to weather or interruptions, should receive an excess in wages to compensate for time unemployed. But worse than all, this untimely interruption of an important branch of trade shook popular confidence in the desirability of real estate investments, and diverted capital into more promising channels.

Some not very ancient mariner wants to know if the reason why vessels are *wrecked* does not lie in the fact that *reckless* men are in command. We *reck*-on that such is often the case, and rec-ommend to owners of vessels to place none but good and prudent men in command.

That's So.—The Maine Legislature has increased the bounty on *bears*. It is well to do so, for if the ravages of the *bear* are not *stopped* by putting a *stop* to the *bear*, the sheepfolds will soon be *bare*.

The N. Y. Masquerade Club will give a Calico Hop, on Wednesday evening, April 7th, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th street.

The Manchester, Eng., Reformer, Earnest Jones, is said to have been disinherited on account of his political belief. If he preferred his belief to his inheritance, he must have been very *earnest* in his views.

Our Dutch-American Poet, Gus Phillips, has created quite an excitement by his clever writings, which have recently appeared in the columns of the Clipper. He promises us something of a different character for our next issue.

The Wrestling Match between Lew Cole and Joe Ryan took place at the Apollo Rooms, this city, on the 16th inst., and was won by the former.

Sporting Squibs.

— The lead and china toy collection owned by the King of Prussia, is said to have cost more than $10,000.

— A Vienna music dealer has a stock of 150,000 florins worth of old Cremona violins on hand.

— A new excursion steamer, to be called Pathfinder, is being built for Lake George, at a cost of $19,000.

— For letting his dog run unmuzzled in Brooklyn, John Oldhouse was fined $2 on the 18th inst.

— A perpetual motion wagon, which winds itself up when running down hill, is one of the latest Kentucky inventions.

— $15 for kissing a married woman was lately levied on a Chicago M. D. That's what "Our Jim" calls buss and rebuss.

— A Welsh girl has not eaten anything since October, 1867, and still lives, it is said. What a profitable boarder she must be.

— The gay gambolieirs of Germany are trying to prevent the publication of suicides committed by losers.

— General Sol. Meredith, the chief organizer of the Agricultural Society of Indiana, died at Cambridge City last week.

— The thermometer stood at zero at Concord, N. H., on the 16th inst. Skate!

— Poker or bluff to be legalized is the subject of petition to the New York legislature. Hope it won't "raise their pile."

— Pawtucket river has been determined upon as the best waters for pisciculture by the R. I. legislature.

— That Gen. Grant should want another *Fish* in his cabinet when he had *Adolph* in already, is considered surprising.

— A goose, 50 years old, has raised 350 goslings; and Vermont raised the goose.

— One thousand sparrows arrived in Philadelphia on the 16th from England.

— A coasting canine, following the example of the children in the neighborhood, draws his sled up hill and then rides down, says the Riverside, Me., *Echo*.

— Celestino Alozaga, a nephew of Don Salustiano Alozaga, late Minister to Paris, was killed in a duel near Madrid on the 17th inst.

— A San Francisco belle got up a surprise on the audience by waltzing in her box at the theatre between the acts, recently.

— A co-joled Pittsburgher advertises that "a baptist preacher, with a long pair of whiskers all over his face," has eloped with his wife.

— A duo of velocipidestrians have been matched to wheel it from this city to Chicago for $3,000, it is reported. $250 a side have been deposited.

— "Notice.—$25 fine for driving over this bridge faster than a walk. If a negro, twenty-five lashes on the bare back. N. B. Half the above reward will be given to the informant." The above is a notice recently removed from a bridge at Athens, Ga.

— A pugilistic dominie, of Hannibal, Mo., recently pedestrianated out of his pulpit and cuffed the auricular appendages of several juvenile light-weights for talking out in meeting.

— Eight mastodon teeth, 3¼ inches long and 4¼ round, and weighing 1 pound 11 ounces, were recently found 10 feet under ground at Oswego, N. Y.

— The American Skating Congress elected J. H. A. Hervey, President; E. H. Barney, Vice President, and R. J. Hervey, Secretary and Treasurer, on the 15th inst.

— The Dexter Park Turf Association of Chicago have arranged for a meeting commencing on June 8, for $5,050 in purses, including one for $150 for masculine velocipedexterousites.

— The Rat Catcher Picture, painted by John Carter by holding the brushes in his mouth, has been sold

THE TURF.

THE AMERICAN TURF.

Escalities of the Trotting Turf—Their Prevention and Punishment.

THE WATERTOWN FRAUDS.

At the last Narragansett Park Trotting Meeting, held last October, a cleverly contrived piece of turf rascality was perpetrated by a quartet of trotting sharps belonging to Watertown, N. Y., named J. H. Phillips, H. D. Rich, Morris Wigenstein and Charles H. Seaver, *alias* P. C. Smith. These parties had entered a horse under the name of "Johnny Moore" in a purse for horses that had never beaten 2 min. 40 secs. He was protested against, but allowed to start under protest. Long odds were laid on his winning, and it being suspected, after the third heat, that his driver was going to throw the race, the judges ordered Dan Mace to drive the horse, and he won. William Woodruff, a brother of the lamented Hiram, drove the second horse in the race, and being suspicious of trickery, he commenced an investigation in conjunction with the Secretary of the Narragansett Association. The men implicated in the affair had quarreled among themselves after the race, and two of them, Phillips and Seaver, turned traitors, and gave evidence that the horse known as "Johnny Moore," who had been entered in a purse for horses that had never beaten 2:40, had trotted at several times and places under the name of Coolo, and at the Watertown Park Association had won a heat in 2:31¼; and that he had never trotted before under the name of Johnny Moore, which had been assumed for the occasion. Their evidence was confirmed by the confession of the driver, who acknowledged that Coolo had been painted and disguised to represent the horse Johnny Moore, who had not, in reality, beaten 2.40. Further investigation showed that Mr. Howard, the owner of Johnny Moore, and in whose name the entry had been made, was not a party to the substitution of another horse, but that certain parties in Watertown had induced him to allow them to enter him, they guaranteeing the payment of the entrance money, and all expenses. These parties were discovered to be H. D. Rich, Morris Wigenstein, and Charles H. Seaver, and they had substituted Coolo for Moore, and started him under the fraudulent name.

Having thus clearly traced, step by step, the infamous fraud and imposition, the Narragansett Association held a meeting and passed a resolution ruling off forever from their trotting course the above named parties implicated in it, and prevailing them from entering or driving a horse in any race under the control of the association. The action of the Narragansett Park authorities was promptly endorsed and adopted by the Prospect Park Association, of Brooklyn, who passed a similar resolution. The Dempster Driving Park Association, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, immediately followed suit, and the newly organized Boston Trotting Association have done likewise. The efforts of these societies to make the sports of the trotting turf thoroughly honest and honorable, and thus elevate them in popular estimation, are highly praiseworthy, and their exertions to punish premeditated knavery and rascality on the turf will, we trust, be rewarded with success.

A FOX HUNT took p'ace near St. Louis, Mo., last week, at which the hounds, horses and fox got away in good style, but the dogs soon relinquished the pursuit of the fox for that of some cattle grazing in a neighboring field; the fox ran up a tree and was shot by an excited individual with a revolver, and the hunt had an abrupt and unsatisfactory termination.

THE MAGNOLIA JOCKEY CLUB.—A meeting of the Magnolia Jockey Club, of Mobile, was held at the Battle House on the 10th inst, when the following offic-rs were elected:—President, Col. A. J. Ingersoll; Vice Presidents, Col. D. Huger and Dr. C. A. Ketchum; Secretary, C. E. Vincent; Treasurer, Wm. Cotrell.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

The Liverpool and Shrewsbury Spring Meetings.

SALE OF THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS' TURF TROPHIES.—THE BETTING ON THE CHESTER CUP, TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS AND DERBY.—RUMORS ABOUT THE DERBY CRACK, BELLADRUM.

The Liverpool Spring Meeting commenced on the 2d inst, and was one of the most brilliantly successful ever held over the Aintree Course since its establishment over thirty-two years ago. The great feature of the meeting is the Grand National Steeple Chase, and this year it was conceded that more money was invested on this race than had ever been known in any previous year. The sport opened with the Trial Stakes, and was won by the favorite, Harvester, by a head only, from Jennie Deans and four others. The winner belonged to the Duke of Newcastle, and was backed for a deal of money last year for the Derby; but, although he has started several times, this was his first victory, and he was claimed for his entered price of $1,000 after the race by Capt. Christie, the owner of the second horse. The Mersey Cup was won by Lord Westmoreland's Master Wilkie, beating the favorite Honesty and three others cleverly; he was ridden by the clever light weight jockey Kenyon, who had also piloted Harvester in the previous race. A confession of the driver, who acknowledged that Coolo had been painted and disguised to represent the horse Johnny Moore, who had not, in reality, beaten 2.40. Further investigation showed that Mr. Howard, the owner of Johnny Moore, and in whose name the entry had been made, was not a party to the substitution of another horse, but that certain parties in Watertown had induced him to allow them to enter him, they guaranteeing the payment of the entrance money, and all expenses. These parties were discovered to be H. D. Rich, Morris Wigenstein, and Charles H. Seaver, and they had substituted Coolo for Moore, and started him under the fraudulent name.

Having thus clearly traced, step by step, the infamous fraud and imposition, the Narragansett Association held a meeting and passed a resolution ruling off forever from their trotting course the above named parties implicated in it, and prevailing them from entering or driving a horse in any race under the control of the association. The action of the Narragansett Park authorities was promptly endorsed and adopted by the Prospect Park Association, of Brooklyn, who passed a similar resolution. The Dempster Driving Park Association, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, immediately followed suit, and the newly organized Boston Trotting Association have done likewise. The efforts of these societies to make the sports of the trotting turf thoroughly honest and honorable, and thus elevate them in popular estimation, are highly praiseworthy, and their exertions to punish premeditated knavery and rascality on the turf will, we trust, be rewarded with success.

A FOX HUNT took p'ace near St. Louis, Mo., last week, at which the hounds, horses and fox got away in good style, but the dogs soon relinquished the pursuit of the fox for that of some cattle grazing in a neighboring field; the fox ran up a tree and was shot by an excited individual with a revolver, and the hunt had an abrupt and unsatisfactory termination.

THE MAGNOLIA JOCKEY CLUB.—A meeting of the Magnolia Jockey Club, of Mobile, was held at the Battle House on the 10th inst, when the following offic-rs were elected:—President, Col. A. J. Ingersoll; Vice Presidents, Col. D. Huger and Dr. C. A. Ketchum; Secretary, C. E. Vincent; Treasurer, Wm. Cotrell.

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The second day's sport commenced with the Welter Cup and was won by Tim Bobbin, a three year old son of Tim Whiffler, after a slashing race with Pompeii; the favorite, King Richard, who was made a great pet, being third. The March Stakes for two year olds was won by Hollandaise (who had been successful in a similar race at Derbs) from three opponents. The winner was trained by Frank Midgeley, who two years ago brought out Jim, who passed a similar association, of Brook- Daisy and Ace of Trumps. The last race of the meeting, the Hurdle Handicap, was won by Sorceress, beating Chorister, St. Valentine (on whose winning 5 to 2 was laid) and Mrs. Power who finished in the order named.

The Shrewsbury Spring Meeting followed close on Liverpool, commencing on Friday, the 26th inst. The only events worthy of note were the winning of the Shropshire Spring Cup by Midwife, beating King of the Fairies and Ecarte, on the latter of whom the odds of 7 to 4 were laid. Hollandaise, the Derby and Liverpool victress, won the Middleton Plate for two year olds, beating Vibration (second) and four others cleverly. An objection was made by Mr. Hodgman, the owner of Vibration, against the winner, on the ground that she should have carried 7lbs. penalty, instead of 6lbs., but it being proved she had carried her proper penalty the objection was withdrawn. Lord Poulett's Royal Irish Fusilier won the Severn Steeple Chase, beating Ace of Trumps and Sea King by a full distance; and was beaten in the next race, the Spring Handicap Hurdle Race, by Ada Penelope; Fusileer falling head over heels at the first flight of hurdles.

At a recent sale of the plate, late belonging to the Marquis of Hastings, a large number of turf trophies won by his horses during his short but eventful racing career, were disposed. The Doncaster Gold Cup, of 1865, won by Ackworth, and valued at $1,500, was sold for $1,200. The Goodwood Cup, of 1866, valued at $1,500, and the Brighton Cup, of the same year, worth $4,000, both won by The Duke, were also disposed of, the former selling for $900 and the latter for $2,400. The Warwick Cup, of 1866, also won by Ackworth, realized only $460, and the Age Cup, won by Miss Havelock, brought $780. The Grand Prix de Paris, won last year by The Earl, only brought $750. The Ascot Gold Cup, and the Hurstbourne Cup, at Stockbridge, both won by little Lecturer, only realized $1,015 and $870 respectively. The Kelso Cup, won by Chalcot, both secured by the Black Prince, brought respectively $310 and $196. Mr. Padwick, the "spider," in whose net the late Marquis was enmeshed and ruined, was the purchaser of the Brighton Cup.

The calm which always follows after the settlement of a great race like the Grand National, has affected, in some degree, speculation in future events. For the Chester Cup, Paul Jones, who has been quiescent at the head of the favorites for this race, again came into the market, and 9 to 1 was taken about him; his stable companion, Vesminster, also finding support at 40 to 1. The Bagasn and The Palmer met with friends at 100 to 7, and Romping Girl was supported at the same price. The Middleham pair, Mandrake and Good Hope, were freely invested after, and 1,000 to 80 would have been taken about them. An offer to bet a thousand even that Mandrake beats The Palmer wherever they finish was not accepted. Knight of the Garter, despite the 5 pounds penalty he gained at Liverpool, was backed at 1,000 to 40, and at the same odds Fair Wind and King's Cross met with support.

The only transactions on the Two Thousand Guineas that was concluded, was a bet of 200 to 100 against Wild Oats, and 400 to 100 against Belladrum; the same odds being offered against the latter. King Cophetua, in Sir Joseph Hawley's stable, was introduced at 25 to 1, but only backed for a small amount.

For the Derby, neither Pero Gomes nor Wild Oats have recently been mentioned. The position of Mr. Merry's Crack, Belladrum, continues shrouded in the same mystery that has lately surrounded it. The reports from the training quarters continue to be more favorable every day, and he is represented to be doing good, steady work. For some time past he has figured at 8 to 1, but at Liverpool the big bet of $1,000 to $1,500 was laid by a party generally thought to be deep in the confidence of Mr. Merry, and thus desertion of the friends of the owner gives grounds to think that there is sufficient cause for the hostility manifested by some of the largest and most influential book makers against him. Belladrum may be pronounced decidedly "fishy" in the market, and the fact that his dam, Catherine Hays, has been sent to Thormanby, and not to Stockwell, gives color to the suspicion that "attach to her son in the betting; for his opponents argue if her union with a Derby horse in Belladrum, she would have been put to him again. Mr. Merry has been very unsuccessful with his Derby favorites, as witness Student and Liddington, who went an inch before the race, and Dandee, Scottish Chief and Lord of the Isles, who were beaten in a canter. Wild Oats, although nominally at 6 to 1, is hardly to steady as he was; there seeming to be an unaccountable eager disposition to bet against him, on account of his being so often in physic. Pretender, at 14 to 1, and Ethus at 20 to 1, have met with slight support, as did also Ladas at the same price.

BILLIARDS.

GAMES OF THE WEEK.

On the 15th Melvin Foster and William Wicks played a game of 1,000 points, push shots barred, in which the former discounted the latter. Before the game was finished, Foster was far ahead that Wicks proposed to give up and play a discount game of "French" for a stake equal to that lost by him in his four-ball contest, the score of which is affixed:—

Wicks—0, 2, 16, 0, 25, 3, 15, 3, 15, 3, 32, 7, 6, 24, 49. Total, 172. Average, 13½.

Foster—0, 0, 6, 0, 27, 68, 116, 52, 466, 2, 6, 0, 101. Total, 800. Average, 61 2-3.

The odds of discount in the French game amounted to but little, as Foster scored 125 while Wicks was making 25:—

Foster—0, 0, 36, 0, 10, 4, 1, 11, 4, 5, 1, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0, 2, 10, 2, 1, 27. Total, 125. Average, 5¾.

Wicks—2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 4, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 4. Total, 25. Average, 1 1-6.

On the 16th Foster discounted Phelan in a French game of 100. When the former had about 12 to go, the latter made a superb run of 18, which, causing a difference of 36, enabled him to win by about 25.

On the 17th Foster double-discounted Neil Bryant in a game of 300, without push. Foster won in three innings, making 74, 0 and 281, and averaging 117. Afterwards he grand-discounted an amateur, 300 up, and won in four innings, averaging 75. His last two runs were 32 and 268.

On the 18th, he played a similar game with the same amateur, and averaged 111, h's score being 25, 8, and 300. Phelan then took hold of him, in a push-barred game of 500, at single discount, for "a pound" in money and refreshments for the house. Phelan led off, but did not score. Foster counted at his first attempt, and never stopped until he had reached 500, whereupon there were drinks and a general laugh at Michael, who had refused the odds at double discount.

For another pound, Foster then discounted Wicks at the French game, 50 points up. Foster went out with a run of 34, his total being 73 to Wicks' 23, and his average 3.

On the 19th, Phelan defeated Foster at the odds of discount. Foster counted in the usual way, while Phelan took three for each carom. It will be seen that Foster did not even make the best run.

Phelan—0, 12, 3, 0, 39, 12, 24, 57, 33, 6, 141, 24, 24, 0, 0, 0, 42, 0, 0, 33, 44, 6—Total, 500. Average, 22.

Foster—8, 89, 17, 23, 10, 7, 29, 4, 0, 139, 8, 124, 2, 8, 7, 43, 126, 6, 0, 0, 5, 0—Total, 643. Average, 29¼.

This game was played in the afternoon, at Camp's. At night, in Florence's, Deery, averaging 50, beat Foster 300 in a game of 536, and Tim Flynn captured Mortimer Humphrey. In every game which Deery and Foster have played within the past two months, the latter has been beaten.

On the 20th, Phelan and Foster again played for a pound, game consisted of 500 points, Phelan being discounted, and allowed, besides, the odds of counting three for every single carom, and six for what is commonly called a five shot. Foster won easily, as the score will show:—

Phelan—30, 9, 33, 0, 9, 42, 15, 0, 6, 18, 6, 18, 0, 33, 24, 0, 6, 0, 0, 0, 25, 6, 15, 6. Total, 403; average, 16⅞.

Foster—36, 156, 32, 50, 0, 2, 140, 59, 5, 48, 17, 11, 14, 9, 0, 14, 38, 6, 5, 28, 34, 0, 10, 3, 50. Total, 760; average, 30⅜.

THE TOURNAMENT.—CLOSING OF THE ENTRIES.—WHO ARE TO PARTICIPATE.—Conformably to the programme laid down some time ago by Messrs. Phelan & Collender, who are "the head and front" of the affair, and from whose liberality flow the rich prizes, the entries for the great tournament closed on Saturday last. The list embraces five recognized first class players, and three first rate representatives of the second class. Chicago enters one first class player and two second rates—A. P. Rudolphe, Henry Rhines and Peter Snyder. New York furnishes three of the first class—Melvin Foster, John Deery and William Goldthwait. Montreal sends Joseph Dion, and Boston Edward Daniels. These eight players will necessitate at least twenty-eight games, or six more than can be played within the time set apart for the tourney, viz.:—eleven afternoons and the like number of nights. An alteration will have to be made in the programme, which, contemplating that but seven players would enter, provided for but twenty-one games.

A CUP-RIOUS GATHERING occurred at Carpenter's billiard saloon, Morrisania, N. Y., on the 16th inst., at which Messrs. P. D. Braisted, John Montgomery, Wm. Griffith and Robert Beverley, of New York; and E. Basch, F. W. Sterry, D. Woods, E. Hall and C. Co., of Morrisania, very cleverly demonstrated the scientific qualities of the game. Jolly Peter's right hand has not lost its cunning, and Griffith, the table manufacturer, has got the angles pretty well mapped out, while E. Basch, E. Hall and T. W. Sterry exhibited billiardistic skill that places them in the first class of amateurs. The occasion was an event in Morrisania's history, and was much enjoyed by players and lookers on.

CYRILLE DION AFTER THE MASSACHUSETTS CHAMPION.—Cyrille Dion says he will be most happy to play Edward Daniels a home and home match, American caroms, push barred game, 1,200 or 1,500 points, on a second size caroms or pocket table, for $500 a side each game. The first game to be played between the 15th and 25th of April, the second a month later. Players to toss for choice of locale of first game.

BRAISTED VS. FOSTER.—The match between these players, set down for the 17th, was postponed until the 24th. Foster agrees to give his opponent 150 in 300, at the French game. Stake, $50 a side.

GOOD.—Joseph Gorriel, superintendent of Bowman's rooms in Cincinnati, recently made a run of 450, push and crotch barred.

BETTER, IF TRUE.—It is said that Fred. E. Smith made a run of nearly seven thousand points, while playing without the push shot, a few days ago, at Chilliecothe.

DECLINES TO MAKE THE GAME INTERESTING.—Joseph Dion declines to accede to Foster's proposition to increase their game to 2,000 points, and count three for each carom.

DEATH OF A BILLIARD PLAYER.—Daniel Lawrence Lynch, a noted player some years ago, died at Yokohama, Japan, on the 5th of January.

THE NEW CUE.—The new emblem of the championship, now being manufactured to the order of Phelan & Collender, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire one night last week.

DID NOT SUCCEED.—On the 15th, Mr. Humphrey endeavored to discount Billhard-ball Charley at the French game, for $100, but did not succeed.

EXHIBITION BY DEERY, PHELAN, FOSTER, ETC.—These experts will give an exhibition at "Patsey's," 202 Broadway, on the night of the 24th.

BASE BALL.

THE APPROACHING SEASON.

SKETCHES OF NOTED PLAYERS.

As the season of 1869 is drawing close at hand, and as the championship question will shortly be "argued" on the ball field with nine packed "lawyers" on each side, and a "judge" well posted in regard to "points" to decide, it may not be out of place to give a brief sketch of the principal "lawyers," who are anxiously preparing for the coming campaign. We will proceed from catcher to right field, and shall endeavor to give an impartial criticism of their play, referring, if necessary, to previous seasons to decide their relative merits, and taking only those who have figured prominently on the turfed field. Before proceding to the catchers themselves, it may be proper to describe the duties and essentials for this position. First:—an irritable disposition should never be placed in the position, since the ball passes through his hand more than that of any player but pitcher, and it depends on his activity and foresight to prevent players from running bases. Again, high "fouls" and sharp "tips" are exceedingly hard to gauge and to hold. More persons are injured by "tips" than by any other kind of balls, thus requiring a cool and plucky person to face them. He should be very active, especially in returning sharp fly tips, to be an accurate and swift thrower; unless he can throw fifty yards *accurately* he should either give up the position or desist from throwing, for wild throwing is very injurious to the spirit and discipline of the nine. When a person is on first base, it would be well to stand closer to the bat, but no nearer than is necessary to take the ball on the fly. It would be well to practice throwing from different positions behind the bat, so as to be accustomed to a change in pace or pitcher. He should arrange signs with the pitcher, so as to be ready for a change in pace.

Without further comment we will proceed to the ca'cher of the Atlantic Club, William J. Kelly, formerly of the Active. He was always noted for his cool pluck and quiet play in facing swift music. This year he will face a different style of pitching; we do not doubt his ability to face Pratt's, but the great essential which the Atlantics need is a catcher who can play "point's" in conjunction with Pratt, for he requires a catcher who is as active as a cat, as cool as a polar bear, as plucky as a lion, and as sharp as a bush's lawyer. The first three Kelly has already shown, and this year will no doubt prove he possesses also the fourth and most important one. His play last season placed him among the first ca'chers in the country, and if he play the four-h essential as finely as the other three, he will be the only catcher Pratt has had since the palmy days of Pearce. His great weakness is at the bat, but as he will have plenty of practice he will undoubtedly improve in this.

Charley Mills will catch this year for the Mutuals, Charley gained his renown as catcher in the Atlantic Club. He plays closer behind the bat than any other catcher, and the way he picks up hot grounders is a marvel. His coolness is a proverb. In taking sharp tips he was "par excellent," but rather slacked off last season. His *forte* is behind swift pitching. Chapman's slows rather bothered him. He is a capital batsman, and when the pitching suits the ball flies *rather* lively. He will face a different style of pitching this season, for Wo'ters is not as regular as Zettlein, and we expect some of the old style of play, which Charley should endeavor to keep up the old Eckford reputation.

Craver will remain with the Haymakers this season, although it was rumored he was coming to the city. He is the quickest man to take advantage in playing points in the pro'session. One point he plays handsomely—that is, dropping a ball on the third strike when a player is on first base, passing the ball to second base, thence to first, thus making a double play. He seldom fails in this, for his throwing is very accurate. He is also good at the bat.

Hodes, of the Eckford, is a new player, having only played one season in a first class club. He has given Martin a fine support throughout; is an excellent judge of foul balls, a sure catch and a good batsman, but rather poor in running bases. He intends remaining with the Eckfords, and if he improves as rapidly as he has, will rank among the first in the country.

David S. Birdsall, of the National Club of Washington, is another well known player. He has caught, some seasons back, for the Unions, of Morrisania, where he had the reputation of being hard to beat when in trim. He has not forgotten yet how to play well, although his fingers look rather damaged. He is one of the pluckiest and most grace'ul of catchers. He is probably the best catcher in the country behind wild pitching. His throwing to bases is also good.

Douglass Allison, of the Cincinnati Club, formerly played in the Geary Club, of Philadelphia, and was noted for his pluck and skill in facing Bechtel's swift and wild delivery. He then joined his present club, where he has faced both swift and slow pitching. He must have done splendidly last season, since they have decided to retain him in that position and place Radcliff in the field. He is a first class fielder and first-base man. He is also good at the bat.

Herbert S. Jewell, of the Star, is an old Excelsior graduate. He faces Cummings' swiftest in a cool, quiet manner, which impresses one favorably at first sight. He is an excellent judge of foul and great on sharp tips. He is also a good batsman, and excellent at second base and in the field.

Although Nathan W. Jewett has not as yet become a fixture in any club for the approaching season, there is no doubt he will occupy, as heretofore, his old position behind the bat in some first class amateur club. We hear his name mentioned in connection with that of Martin, of the Eckford. If this rumor should prove to be true they will have made a good selection. Nath. is perhaps better known than any other catcher. He commenced his career in the old Irving Club; from thence he was transplanted into the Empire and Mutual Club's. He is chiefly noted for the fine support he has given Martin for so long a time. Indeed, so closely allied have been their names that one scarce thinks of one without also associating the other with him. Martin undoubtedly owes a great share of his present renown to the fine support he has gained from Jewett. For covering an immense space he is unapproachable; and as a judge of fouls, unsurpassed. In the beginning of the season he seemed out of place behind Walters, having been accustomed to being a little over half a mile, eight times around the ball. There were five entries, and the time made was as follows:—Carrie, 1 min. 10¼ sec.; Warren Thomas, 2 min 21 sec; H. F. C. S Thomas, 2 min. 24 sec. H. Ridgely was declared winner. He has since been challenged for another race. Dan Honig and another were barred out of the contest.

RYAN TO JOHNSON.—Joe Ryan called upon us one day last week and stated that he would hold himself in readiness to wrestle Johnson (the la'e opponent of Lane) for from $500 to $1,000 a side, asserting that he had backers who are willing to stake that amount upon him. If the match is made, he wants the money put up at the CLIPPER office, so that the public may know it is a *bona fide* affair and not for "gate money." An answer from Johnson will be attended to promptly.

JAMES MILES writes us to say that he is ready to make a match with either John Haydock, Mike Evers, C. N. Payn, E. P. Weston, J. Adams, J. F. McKittrick, or McCann, to walk a mile, for from $250 to $500 a side. The money is to be staked at the CLIPPER office, and he says that he will immediately cover any deposit which may be sent to us by either of the above parties. You ought to put up yourself, James.

JIM COLBERT AND BILL FALDON, of the Quaker City, have it in contemplation, we understand, to offer a silver cup, of the value of about $250, to the successful competitor in a walking match, fifty miles, to take place at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, during the first week in June. Prizes aggregating $300 will also be offered for a two or three hundred yards handicap—if nothing occurs to knock their calculations in the head.

BILL LANG'S BENEFIT.—The benefit hitherto alluded to as having been tendered Billy Lang, the famous pedestrian, came off at the City Grounds, Manchester Eng., on the 8th inst., and proved a complete success. The sports were varied in character, embracing pedestrianism, sparring and other minor events.

THE FAYN WESTON MATCH.—It is probable that the one hundred mile match between C. N. Payn and E. P. Weston will be walked on the 30th and 31st inst. It may, however, commence on the 26th.

JOHN FLEET, the champion mile and a half pedestrian of England, has joined the ranks of the Benedicts and become "mine host" of the Tatton Inn, Regent road, Salford, Eng.

SKATING.

SKATING CONTEST IN CLEVELAND.—A benefit was tendered John Robinson at the Forest City Rink, Cleveland, O., on the evening of the 18th inst., and the main attraction of the occasion was a trial of speed on the bladen of steel for a silver ice pitcher, which proved sufficient to bring fourteen entrees to the scratch. The judges chosen were Messrs. E. L. Patterson, D. Chittendon and R. Hilliard. Each man was obliged to skate eleven times around the rink to make his mile. The prize was won by Wm. Shipman, the "left handed skater," as the boys called him, as he skates from left to right. The contest was a pretty close between Shipman and Bockstader, and only for an accidental fall by the latter the prize might have passed to the hands of Dick." There was considerable excitement during the race, as each contestant had his friends who did not fail to cheer him on, particulary on the home stretch. We give a table of the time made by each contestant:—

	Min.	Sec.
Wm. Kimball	4	5½
E. Archambush	4	7
John Shaw	4	41
H. Alford	4	43
J. Riley	4	58
S. Bockstader	5	3
George Bliney	5	20½
Frank Collins	4	30
C. C. Odell	4	44½
William Shipman	5	5
F. Murray	5	30½
A. Burwell	5	45½
D. Cowan	5	53½

PRIZE SKATING ACROSS THE BORDER.—There was a large gathering at the Victoria Skating Rink, Montreal, C. E., on the 15th inst., to witness the competition for prizes offered by the club. Mr. C. Brewster, R. C. Cowan and F. King, acted as judges, and after all the evolutions set down on the programme had been gone through, awarded the prizes as follows:—All Comers, $50 cup, J. Gamble Geddes; Ladies' Prize, $20 cup, Miss Wheeler; Club Prize, 120, R. A. Young; Boys under 14, $10, G. Barnston; Gu's under 14, a10, Miss Gibson. The band of the 69th Regiment played a well selected programme of music during the evening.

AMERICAN SKATING CONGRESS.—The annual meeting of the congress was held at Rochester on the 15th. The most important business transacted was the altering of the programme governing champion matches. The figure eight movement's (20 and 21 on the programme) were inserted before the cross rolls, in order to make the work easier for the skaters. Movements 23 and 24 ("loopers" and "ringlets") were combined, and the programme now only consists of twenty-five figures. It was decided that in the case of a fall, where any portion of the body except the hands touches the ice, a zero shall be the result. The judges shall have the option, in case of a fall under the head of "specialties," to mark a zero or not. Messrs. R. Edwards, H. D. Benson, F. T. Egbert, A. V. S. Anthony and Al. Howard, of the New York Club, and Mr. E. Brady, of the Brooklyn Club, were elected honorary members. The following officers were elected: President, E. H. Barney; Secretary and Treasurer, R. G. Hervey.

IS A NEW ROLE.—Frank Swift, the ex-champion, has abandoned skating as a profession. At the Buffalo Rink, on the evening of the 16th, he made his farewell appearance before the largest audiences of the season, and was repeatedly encored. Frank has had the velocipede fever for some time, and is well known as one of the most accomplished and daring riders that mount the "fiery, untamed steed." A new machine, expressly for Frank, costing $250, was used on Broadway on the 20th inst., by its owner, to the delight of the promenaders and the astonishment of the Johns. Frank has engaged the Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Oswego rinks for the summer season, and intends to open schools in each one about the 1st prox. Charley Stearns, the "ball tosser," is in charge of the Rochester school.

THE END.—The season is pretty near at an end in this section of country, at least. Over in Jersey the sport was enjoyed last week, and at the Jersey City rink a carnival was attempted on the evening of the 18th. It was not a success, however. The ice was taken possession of by a crowd of unruly youth of both sexes, to the exclusion of a large number of ladies and gentlemen who were in attendance. The old negro minstrel story of the man who "wouldn't keep a hotel" is too long to repeat in this connection, but the inference is obvious. Although the season is about at an end in this vicinity, our neighbors in the western part of this State still continue to "slide" at the rinks, and from all accounts intend to keep up the fun all summer, if possible.

THE LAST MASQUERADE of the season at the West Side Rink, Cleveland, O., was announced to take place on the evening of the 19th inst. The "Nine Fat Boys" were among the attractions announced.

PEDESTRIANISM.

A CHAMPION CUP.—With a view to discovering the true merits of the long distance walkers now before the public, as well as to promote the interests of pedestrianism, which, owing to the reprehensible practices of some of those among us who lay claim to the possession of superior abilities in a pedestrian line is now in very bad odor with the admirers of sport when honestly conducted, regarding all so-styled matches as mere vehicles of fraud, William Faldon and another well known sporting man of the Quaker City have determined to make an effort to bring them together in a contest for a series of prizes which will well reward the winners for their exhibition of leg and speed—the vagrant law in force. The victimized hotel proprietor was in the city yesterday to find out about his late interesting guests."

VELOCIPEDE RACING IN BOSTON.—Riddle's Hall, Haymarket Square, was visited by a large number of persons on the evening of the 17th inst., when a match for $25 a side, between A. Shepard and A. D. Francke, velocipedists of local repute, was announced for decision. The entire distance to be traveled was half a mile, requiring the contestants to pass around the hall eight and one-half times. Mr. Francke was the favorite of the crowd in attendance before starting, and the faith of his friends was strengthened when Mr. Shepard fell on completing his second circuit of the course, but the latter made his half mile in 2:31¾ in very fine style, and was heartily cheered. Mr. Francke was very few minutes Francke mounted his "untamed steed," and on completing his second round, and just where his competitor fell, he also took his seat, and the two seemed to unnerve him, especially as the turns, and he made the distance in 2:43, thus giving the money to Shepard. Both before and after the race there was some excellent riding by experts. On the morning of the same day Solon J. Stone and Leverett Newcomb raced half the distance around the public garden for a stake of twenty dollars. The distance, computed at something less than half a mile, was accomplished by Stone in 4:30 and Newcomb in 5:45.

BICYCLISM FOR PRIZES.—The Rink in Mason Hall, Glo-versville, N. Y., was filled on the 15th inst., when the proprietors, Messrs. Pike and Case, offered two handsome silver goblets for competition, the prizes to be awarded for the best riding. The contestants for the prizes were Messrs. Emmet Burton, Charles Wessels, Moise Desjardine, Frank Peek, John Q. Fairbanks, Theodore Foster and Albert N. Simmons. Each of these young gentlemen exhibited great dexterity in managing the little vehicle while propelling it at a wonderful rapidity about the Rink, and drew from the assembled audience hearty and frequent applause. At the conclusion of the entertainment, J. Q. Fairbanks was awarded the first and A. N. Simmons the second prize. On the 17th a silver ice pitcher was offered to the slowest rider, which created considerable amusement. There were fifteen entries, and it was won by T. Foster.

"ELOCIPEDESTRIENNES" LIVERY.—The following is the *mode* prescribed for the dress of feminine velocipedists:—"Let the outer dress skirt be made so as to button its entire length in front; the back part should be made to button from the bot'om to a point about three-eighths of a yard up the skirt. This arrangement does not detract at all from the appearance of an ordinary walking costume. When the wearer wishes to prepare for a drive, she simply loosens two or three of the lower buttons of the front and back, and bringing together the two ends of each side se parately, but'ons them around each ankle. This gives a ful'skird around each ankle, and, when mounted, the dress falls gracefully at each side of the front wheel."

YOUNG DEPEAUX KENDRICKS.—The one hundred yards match, for $200 a side, between Wm. H. Young and Bill Kendricks took place on Broad street, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of Monday, 15th inst., and was won by the former by about a foot in 10½ seconds. The track, in consequence of the storm which occurred early in the day, was in very poor condition. Wm. Faldon officiated as referee, and Mr. Shaw as starter. There was quite a large gathering of spectators, among whom were James Miles, James Smith, Jack Sheffield, Pole Perry and other well known pedestrians. It is probable that another match will be made between them, if it has not already.

THE BICYCLE ORT WEST.—On the 17th inst, a race for a silver medal took place at the Velocipede Academy, corner of Washington avenue and Sixth street, St. Louis, the distance being a little over half a mile, eight times around the hall. There were five entries, and the time made was as follows:—Carrie, 1 min. 10¼ sec.; Warren Thomas, 2 min 21 sec; H. F. C. S Thomas, 2 min. 24 sec. H. Ridgely was declared winner. He has since been challenged for another race. Dan Honig and another were barred out of the contest.

RYAN TO JOHNSON.—Joe Ryan called upon us one day last week and stated that he would hold himself in readiness to wrestle Johnson (the la'e opponent of Lane) for from $500 to $1,000 a side, asserting that he had backers who are willing to stake that amount upon him. If the match is made, he wants the money put up at the CLIPPER office, so that the public may know it is a *bona fide* affair and not for "gate money." An answer from Johnson will be attended to promptly.

JAMES MILES writes us to say that he is ready to make a match with either John Haydock, Mike Evers, C. N. Payn, E. P. Weston, J. Adams, J. F. McKittrick, or McCann, to walk a mile, for from $250 to $500 a side. The money is to be staked at the CLIPPER office, and he says that he will immediately cover any deposit which may be sent to us by either of the above parties. You ought to put up yourself, James.

JIM COLBERT AND BILL FALDON, of the Quaker City, have it in contemplation, we understand, to offer a silver cup, of the value of about $250, to the successful competitor in a walking match, fifty miles, to take place at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, during the first week in June. Prizes aggregating $300 will also be offered for a two or three hundred yards handicap—if nothing occurs to knock their calculations in the head.

BILL LANG'S BENEFIT.—The benefit hitherto alluded to as having been tendered Billy Lang, the famous pedestrian, came off at the City Grounds, Manchester Eng., on the 8th inst., and proved a complete success. The sports were varied in character, embracing pedestrianism, sparring and other minor events.

THE FAYN WESTON MATCH.—It is probable that the one hundred mile match between C. N. Payn and E. P. Weston will be walked on the 30th and 31st inst. It may, however, commence on the 26th.

JOHN FLEET, the champion mile and a half pedestrian of England, has joined the ranks of the Benedicts and become "mine host" of the Tatton Inn, Regent road, Salford, Eng.

SKATING.

SKATING CONTEST IN CLEVELAND.—A benefit was tendered John Robinson at the Forest City Rink, Cleveland, O., on the evening of the 18th inst., and the main attraction of the occasion was a trial of speed on the bladen of steel for a silver ice pitcher, which proved sufficient to bring fourteen entrees to the scratch. The judges chosen were Messrs. E. L. Patterson, D. Chittendon and R. Hilliard. Each man was obliged to skate eleven times around the rink to make his mile. The prize was won by Wm. Shipman, the "left handed skater," as the boys called him, as he skates

THE BOLTING FILLY.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY AN ENGLISH JOCKEY.

'E vos a tall and 'ansom 'oss
Has ever you did see,
Althot 'e vos but seven year,
And couldn't crook a knee;
'Is color vos a lively cream,
Hall mottled o'er vith spots,
Thot some malicious folks sould say
They came from painters' pots.

So gentle vos 'e that you might
H'approach 'im unawares,
But put a finger onto him,
He straight way rears and tears,
And he vould stand stock, stony still
Till h'up to 'im you came,
Then out 'is feet that 'oss sets drive,
For 'e's val folks calls game.

That 'oss 'e 'as a sullin way,
And greets you vith a leer;
Sagacious h'animile! 'e knows
Too vell vot sent you 'ere.
You tries 'is points, you spans 'is girth,
You gives 'is 'ams a slap,
But ask 'is teeth vat h'are 'e h'is,
And won't 'e make a snap!

E'sell beat the fastest on the road,
Nor need you try the vip,
Nor then 'e's precious apt to shy
And give 'is boss the slip;
'E's playful, too, is that ere 'oss,
And if you don't look out,
'E might h'upset you h'unawares,
But you'd take care no doubt!

'E's troubled with the "heaves" and things,
And given much to swell,
But then you shouldn't feed 'im oats,
'E shavings likes as vell;
'E h'is a gentlemanly 'oss,
And dearly likes 'is h'ease,
And if you'll let 'im 'ave 'is way,
'E's pretty sure to please.

'E knows the latest h'op'ra h'airs,
Can dance a breakdown too,
And ven a brass band marches past
H'astoundin' things 'ell do;
I've known that 'oss 'fore now to try
To stand upon 'is 'ead,
And summersetts no doubt he vould
In time to learn be led.

If any enterprisin chap
Vould like to make a spec',
To call and see this famous 'oss
If shouldn't not neglec';
E'ts kind, and vould really make
A feature in the ring;
'E's vorth 'is veight in gold, for e
Can dance a Highland fling!

HOW THOMPSON BOUGHT A PIANO.

BY "THE JUVENILE."

Possibly it never struck gentlemen from the rural districts that all the man traps and pitfalls, so ingeniously devised by the multitude of confidence operators and insinuating sharpers, infesting great cities, and into which our country cousins are daintily allured, are invariably baited with an irresistible temptation, and that is an appeal to the stranger's personal avarice. The more liberal the inducement extended, the stronger the appearance of its being accompanied by no risk, the more flattering to the business sagacity of the dupe is the proposition of the deceiver, the more certain is the schemer to bag his game. Upon this one theory is based a vast majority of the snares and stratagems of those municipal confidence men who manage to eke out an existence by living on their own wits, or rather upon lack of that article in keen visioned ruralists.

The meek auctioneer tempts his customer with the certainty of realizing a bargain at a nominal expenditure, and proffered at the expense of the more unfortunate of our race; and hence the victim, trading upon the uncharitableness of human nature, acquires, in addition to consciousness of being robbed, a practical lesson, teaching him hereafter to respect, and not to take advantage of, the mishaps of his fellow-creatures. When Peter Funk represents the necessity of being compelled to sacrifice a gold watch of undoubted value, for a mere pittance, that a widow and her children may be saved from absolute starvation, the purchaser, if imposed upon by his representations, deserves little condolence for receiving, in lieu of the widow's legacy, a permanent memento of his individual avariciousness. When the pocket-book dropper, tempting a rural gentleman with the certainty of obtaining a heavy reward, or of the ultimate possession of a prodigious roll of bank bills, substitutes for the treasure trove a bundle of paper rubbish, he calculates upon the sordid greediness of human nature, well aware that his chance associate would readily part with a financial trifle to secure chance of ownership of an apparent mine of wealth, which common honesty should, were the representations based in fact, compel him to restore to its unfortunate loser. And in some similar manner are the changes rung by professional sharpers upon the cupidity or avarice of those who, unconscious of fraud, lean themselves to schemes of illicit money making.

My friend Thompson—Supervisor Thompson he is called in the locality of his rural dwelling—was reputed the smartest business man in the township, which had conferred upon him the honor of its supervision, moral as well as political, for Thompson was not only a warm party ruler, but a most devout class leader, and in both of his occupations exercised inquisitorial functions, to the sore annoyance of the opposition and of the worldly minded. Thompson, in his youth, had been a wicked man; he said so himself, and I am bound to believe him; not only a wicked man but a worldly minded one, to boot, for, when he first started in business in a large town, he had been tempted by the evil example of his neighbors, and indulged in the iniquities of short measure and of keeping open on the Lord's Day. But, as he testified at the first love feast after he had experienced religion, his punishment followed him, inasmuch as his customers detected his short measure; his trade did not thrive on what he had won unjustly, and up shop on the Sabbath, but determined upon continuing its close in a permanent manner.

In a word, Thompson, as a successful trader collapsed, and, as his business had gone up, in like manner did his spiritual man aspire heavenward; consequently, to atone for the annoyance of his creditors he went in search after the consolations of religion. Finally, Thompson became an altered man; he took his discharge in bankruptcy, and his demit from the bosom of the church; whereupon one morning, turning his back, like Lot of old, upon a place of iniquity, he departed from the town of his origin, for a time universally regretted, especially by his creditors, and, I am happy to say, that class of his mourners comprised the entire able bodied population of the town.

Well, reaching the little Canaan, when I first knew Thompson, he recommenced life, entering the popular church, wherein he was born anew, and opening a store, whence he dispensed dry goods and Yankee notions at three hundred per cent. above cost, and tracts and hymn books free of charge. Thereupon, as Thompson confessed in his elaborated experience at the second annual love feast, he threw away the last vestige of worldly mindedness, for the Lord had rewarded him for his humility as he prospered in godliness; moreover, to demonstrate conclusively this miraculous alteration in spirit and his detestation of the people of the world, he shaked up his store goods at a further hundred per cent., and issued a fresh invoice of pious publications for gratuitous distribution, all of which, however, by some singular accident had his store advertisement emblazoned upon them, detailing in an eloquent manner the immense bargains the disinterested Thompson had been induced to offer to an indiscriminate public.

When I first came to be acquainted with the meek and humble Thompson, progressing gradually in blessedness, he had carried out his Scriptural ideas by a literal imitation of the patriarchal injunctions, for like unto the patriarchs of old, he had not only taken to himself a wife, but had increased and multiplied his fold, substituting, however, for flocks and herds, a round dozen of chubby faced, carroty haired children, at the head of whom stood a lusty, blooming damsel of some eighteen summers, whom, contrary to evangelical precept, he had, in a moment of worldly weakness, entrusted to the educational tuition of a fashionable boarding school preceptress. It cost the paternal Thompson a bitter pang when the pride of his household, his first born, was on the point of departing to commingle with giddy worldlings, but, having read twice over the whole story of Abraham and Isaac, he consented to the sacrifice and sent her forth with a duplicate of the family Bible. She never deigned to read a pile of tracts, which she threw overboard when out of sight of her pious parent, and the prayers of the congregation, which she willingly would have exchanged for a crinoline or a chignon.

Thompson's daughter came home a thoroughbred rustic belle, her education finished to a degree of unexpected perfection; she could conjugate verbs in French and English, work samplers in German worsted, do up Italian flutes, beside could understand the use of the globes and undertaking a sum in algebra. Thompson was delighted, as well he might be, for Clementina was certain'y the most accomplished, as well as the best looking girl within the circuit of his supervisorship. But when she came to put her arms around his neck, and break to him, as a final bit of intelligence, that, during her school instruction, she had learned to play upon the piano, and now must have an instrument to operate upon, the old fellow was fairly startled out of his senses.

"A pianie!" ejaculated the supervisor in amazement; "it is a sinful occupation, a waste of time, a worldly amusement," and then Thompson went into a mathematical calculation as to the pecuniary damage about to be inflicted upon him in the acquisition of so costly a piece of household furniture. After that he went up stairs to his own private closet to make the matter a subject of prayer, in company with the family Bible, which he unconsciously opened at the register of births, deaths and marriage, in the hope of discovering some text whereby to fortify his soul against indulgences in ebullitions of worldly vanities. Nevertheless, the religious exercise of the pansmodic Supervisor proved of no avail during this trying emergency, for, after hunting through the Scripture Concordance and Clarke's Commentaries without finding an allusion to anything appertaining to a piano, or other imaginable synonyma for a like musical contrivance, he descended from his dormatory to discover Clementina in a fourth attack of the fervics, by mother in maternal tears, and the entire group of juvenile Thompsons in a chorus of weeping and gnashing of teeth, thereby constituting a most biblical tableau of tribulation and of a rr w.

Thompson, even in perplexity, was a man of determination, so he hurried off to the doctor's to recall his first born from her condition of spasmodic animation, dropping in, on his way back, to invite the village dominie to call in about an hour, so that he might drink in spiritual consolation and favorite bohea, without infringing upon business hours. The physician came first, and wrought a change in the convulsive manner of Clementina's affliction, but she persistently refused to come to her thorough senses, the muscles of her fingers continuing to indulge in nervous exertions, as if executing a fantasia upon an invisible key board, while ever and anon the tender tones of her tremulous voice announced a fervent conviction that she was dreaming that she dwelt in marble halls.

Thompson's last hope rested with his spiritual adviser, so he suppressed his emotions and watched the reverend gentleman dispose of three cups of the fragrant herb, with buttered toast by slices to match, before he [illegible] the subject of the visitation of playing upon musical instruments, the piano most particularly. Although somewhat taken aback at the suddenness of the task imposed upon him, the village pastor, drawing forth his pocket Bible, selected a text from the Book of Psalms and indulged in an extemporaneous effusion that as performance upon wind instruments had been received to angels and other agents of the Divine will, the employment of such articles for other purposes was decidedly sinful, but, as to stringed contrivances, under which head he classed the piano, it was evident that exercise upon them was not only lawful but actually commendable, as David, the King, through that accomplishment, found favor in the sight of heaven. After this deliberate decision the pastor passed and then handed [illegible] a subscription list for the purchase of [illegible] church, with a polite request that the [illegible] would head the list with a hundred or so.

Three weeks thereafter Thompson was in New York, hence he thought he would embrace the opportunity of making Clementina supremely happy, and of astonishing the nerves of his neighborhood by the secret purchase of a grand piano. Consequently he looked through the pages of the City Directory, and by dint of herculean exertions in the matter of finding his way, which he lost almost instantly upon turning a corner, contrived to visit the warerooms of several eminent manufacturers of the coveted instrument. Thompson saw and examined some hundreds of pianos, grand actions, upright, cottage and squares, until his mind became confused over the immense amount of mechanical and musical information acquired during the course of his mercantile investigations. Only one thing troubled Thompson, and that was the terms of sale, for, as he was a business man, and posted traditionally in the tricks of New York tradesmen, he divided the amount asked by two and then proffered the product in greenbacks, less twenty per cent. for cash. He was astonished that his calculations were treated with contempt, but as he was too proud of his business capacities to be outdone by a metropolitan dealer, he adhered to his own notions of trade with an obstinacy augmenting as suspicion of integrity grew confirmed upon his previous estimate of mercantile chicanery.

Thompson wasted an entire week in his researches after a bargain in the piano line, and was upon the point of turning his face homeward, even at the risk of encountering the frowns of his indignant better half and the tears of Clementina, when, at the suggestion of a casual acquaintance, made, of course, over the bar—for the supervisor was a strictly temperance man at home—the astute supervisor was induced to peruse the advertising columns of a leading daily, where, as a friend suggested, he was sure to find something "that would pay." In fact, Thompson's new acquaintance kindly volunteered to aid him in his literary researches, enlivening the operation with entertaining anecdotes as to how friends of his from the country had absolutely procured household furniture dog cheap, and from Fifth avenue domiciles, simply through the act of "laying low" and "keeping their eyes skinned," a couple of physical processes, he assured Thompson, never failing of success, provided the "kept a stiff upper lip" and didn't let "rapers ring him in," all of which phraseology he afterwards interpreted to convey a latent allusion to our rural friend's powers of penetration as a business man.

The supervisor's friend, after a most deliberate survey of the advertising columns of the morning journal, suddenly exploded into an ejaculation expressive of joy and satisfaction.

"There you are, old fellow," quoth his adviser, as he read from the sheet with emphasis. "'A magnificent rosewood piano at a bargain; property of a family leaving the city; made to order by a celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used six months; cost $650, for sale at $300.' There's your chance, don't miss it, do as Simmons did; Simmons was awful cute, he was; why he made $300 clear on just such a speck as this."

"Is the house a respectable one?" interposed Thompson, as he repeated the announcement and noted down the address of the family] about deserting the city at an alarming sacrifice.

"Respectable!" ejaculated the townsman indignantly. "Why it is in the very centre of fashion, wealth and intellect. I'll bet it's a brown stone front, and I really do pity the folks, probably nurtured in luxury, and now come down with a smash. Got to sell everything and close out, all on account of a crash in Wall street. It's a hard case, Thompson, I tell you, but folks here in town have got no charity," and the speaker sighed audibly, "must have their money, and don't care what they make you sell out at."

Thompson listened attentively, and inwardly resolved to venture upon a visit to the scene of the threatened sacrifice, which he mentally vowed to aggravate to the highest possible degree. So he invited his adviser to accompany him on his pilgrimage, but that gentleman, chancing to have important business in another quarter of the city, could only spare time to take our rural magistrate to the cars, wherein he deposited him, with injunctions to the conductor to leave him at the corner nearest the location indicated in the advertisement. Then he shook hands warmly, and departed with a salutation, "If you miss that bargain, Thompson I'll never speak to you again."

The supervisor had very little trouble in finding the locality of his intended speculation, situated, as it was, upon the outskirts of the most fashionable district of the metropolis. Mounting, somewhat nervously, up the broad flight of steps leading to a brown stone mansion, Thompson paused a while to admire the massive, carved doors, and the frescoed walls of the vestibule at its entrance; then, recovering his shaken dignity, he bestowed upon the silver bell knob an authoritative jerk, just as if he had been accustomed to demand admission upon similar premises all his lifetime. After thus the supervisor breathed freer.

"Piany sold here?" inquired Thompson, as a stalwart negro, in a somewhat superannuated livery, opened the hall door for him.

"Yeth, sar; walk in—missus comin'," spasmodically responded the colored domestic, as his ivories glistened in a remarkably broad mouth, and with a ceremonious bow he showed the visitor into the parlor.

Had Thompson suddenly descended amid the ruins of Herculaneum, he could not have been more surprised than at the scene of luxury and disorder suddenly presented to him upon entering a spacious drawing room, crowded with vases, alabasters, oil paintings, brocatelle furniture, and the tokens of fashionable decorations generally, scattered about in perplexing confusion. The lace curtains, half removed, hung dangling from elaborate cornices, the costly carpets were partly taken up, the mantle ornaments were strewed helter skelter, while the entire appearance of the apartment confined opinion as to the intended stampede of its late occupants with remarkable precipitancy.

"You've come to see the piano?" remarked the lady of the mansion after an apology as to the necessity of her appearing *en negligee* consequent upon the turmoil forced upon her household.

"Guess to sell it," responded Thompson, depositing his gingham umbrella with great care in the arms of a bronze Venus, which chanced to be behind him, "so I thought I'd see it, ma am."

"You play, do you?" remarked the lady with an affable smile, as she divested the rosewood instrument of a heavy embroidered covering, and opening the case, directed her visitor to assume a seat upon [illegible] ary music stool, it's top woven of plant cloth and [illegible] of the world like an exaggerated pin cushion.

"[illegible] replied Thompson proudly.

"[illegible] acquired the lady playfully.

"[illegible] joined the supervisor curtly.

"[illegible]hen?" said the proprietress of the [illegible]g her manner, and removing a [illegible]ornaments from the seat of an easy [illegible]ting her visitor to recline his wearied

Thompson, as he descended in the [illegible]ch force as to threaten the springs with [illegible]ervisor at home and I've come to York to [illegible]

"It's a [illegible]instrument," commenced the lady in a lachrymose [illegible]oices. "It's the only thing[illegible] grieve to part with; I am [illegible]ave, I must, in part with it, for my husband, poor man, is dying, now that the hours of adversity have come over me, but, oh! sir, to separate myself from this dear, sweet solace of my leisure hours, it is hard, yes, hard, indeed. But it must be sold."

The lady drew forth a lace-edged pocket handkerchief and wiped her eyes two or three times, muttering at the same time something about once having owned a gay gazelle.

"What do you charge for it?" interposed Thompson, with whom this demonstration of prospective sorrow was productive of naught, save a deep-rooted sentiment towards realizing a better bargain than he had anticipated. But the lady appeared to pay little heed to his words, as enwrapt in her melancholy abstraction, she mechanically seated herself upon the stool and executed "Home, Sweet Home," with such exquisite delicacy and pathetic expression that even the stony heart of the speculative supervisor was partially moved at the melody

"To make a bargain, ma'am," quoth Thompson, after examining the instrument, which was in reality a very splendid piece of mechanism, by a capital maker, "I'll give you two hundred."

"Bless me!" ejaculated the lady, in astonishment, "I'd rather drown myself than to consent to such a diabolical sacrifice."

The proprietress of the piano might have said more, but she was interrupted by the appearance of a young woman, clothed in the height of fashion, and loaded down with jewelry, who inquired, somewhat anxiously, concerning the piano, and who her it had been sold.

"This is the duck of a thing," said the new comer, without taking the slightest notice of the presence of Thompson, then she drew off her dainty gloves and ran her jewel'd fingers over the key board.

"I must really try it. Signor Billsmithi, that love of a singer, told me all about it," continued the new visitor, as she seated herself at the piano and executed a brilliant fantasia, which threw the sympathetic Thompson almost into raptures. "I must try if it suits my voice," and the lady went off into a delicious bit of minstrelsy, which struck the unsophisticated supervisor as a specimen of those notes he had heard of as constituting the music of the spheres.

"I really must have this darling piano," resumed the lady, as she again rattled over the keys, "William will pay you for it this very night, and, in the meanwhile, send it to our house in the Fifth avenue," and the aristocratic dame took from her memorandum book a finely glazed card, which the inquisitive Thompson observed to be adorned with a coat of arms, emblazoned in colors.

"I'm sorry I can't accommodate you, madam," remarked the hostess, apologetically, "but it must be sold before this afternoon."

"Dear me, how provoking," responded the Fifth avenue dame; "but I'll drive right down to William's store, and you'll promise to keep it for me, won't you? That's a good woman; I want it so."

"I can't promise," replied the proprietess, "for it's sure to sell, and as the steamer sails on Saturday, everything goes today."

"Well, I'll trust to luck," gleefully said the aristocrat, bustling out of the apartment, and a moment after Thompson, gazing through the plate-glass window, observed her enter a carriage, which drove off rapidly in a down-town direction.

"I'll give you two hundred and ninety, cash down," quoth Thompson, producing his wallet, replete with greenbacks.

Before the lady could express her opinion, the door again opened, and in came a rosy faced, full bearded, diminutive gentleman, of decidedly Teutonic nativity, who announced himself as Herr von Blum, ex-chapel master to the King of Bavaria, and now professor of music to the leading families of the city, one of whom had commissioned him to test the virtues of the instrument offered for sale, and to purchase it at all hazards.

To ascertain its merits, the musical professor, after many bows, scrapes and apologies, assumed the seat vacated by the fifth avenue lady, and displayed his talents in executing various exercises, designed to test the musical value of the piano and the solidity of its construction. A full half an hour elapsed before the scientific performer concluded his investigations, during which he hammered, thumped and belabored the keys with such energy and force that Thompson thought he would have broken the entire contrivance into infinitesimal bits. Then the professor arose and declared it as his professional opinion that it was the finest piano he had ever operated upon; consequently, as a conclusion to his business, the chapel master requested a delay, merely minutes, to run around to one of his patrons and secure purchase of an instrument he knew to be well worth double the price its fair proprietress demanded for it. But the lady refused to pledge her word—the first come the first served was her maxim. As she was compelled to sacrifice she would do so without favor.

"I'll take that 'ere pianey," deliberately said the supervisor, counting out the three hundred dollars, "that is if I can get it boxed."

"Nothing easier," quoth the lady of the house, "I'll send James with you to the express man, and he'll deliver it to you at his risk just wherever you want to send it."

The supervisor, with business like precautions, took the lady's receipt for a piano, and, accompanied by James, entered the express office, which luckily chanced to be in an adjacent avenue. Before the door stood huge drays, and within the office lay a pile of boxes, so Thompson concluded to entrust his purchase to the custody of the company, especially as the representative of the firm was a plausible gentleman, insisting upon doing everything according to the strictest interpretation of the law, consequently he and Thompson interchanged documents, whereby the former agreed to deliver a piano at the latter's address in the heart of the supervisorship.

Mr. Supervisor Thompson, proud of his mercantile achievement, returned to his township to enliven the heart of Clementina, and to astonish the nerves of the neighborhood with intelligence of the coming grand piano. Within a week the box containing the treasure followed the happy purchaser, and was opened by the village carpenter with as much solemnity, and in the midst of as curious a crowd, as if he had charge of the mortal remains of Thompson himself.

Judge of the supervisor's horror when the much lauded instrument was set up; it turned out emphatically not only a piano, but one of the pianos, half the strings gone, and nearly a [illegible] ones, and broken at that. Thompson saw the [illegible] and hastened back to New York to obtain le- [illegible] his consternation he learned that even his [illegible] condemned him, as the lady sold him a piano, [illegible] as a piano, and a piano he had received;

so Thompson returned home again with the sage and well founded conclusion that the expressman was "the family about leaving the city," and the lady in affliction the Fifth avenue dame, and the German professor but subordinates in the confidence game.

YOU NEEDN'T ASK ME.

A SONG.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

BY I. D. CLARE.

I shall not tell my sweetheart's name,
I shall not tell, I say, sir;
Her name—and neither where she dwells—
You might steal her away, sir!
For she is an artless, innocent thing,
None of your stuffed out figgers,
Not up to the rigs and the dodges of
Your gay young city niggers!

CHORUS:—So you needn't ask me; no, sir, no;
To learn you needn't try to;
For if I told you you would know
Exactly as much as I do!

Now won't I give you the name of the street?
I tell you once more, no sir!
And her name it isn't Clemantine,
Nor yet it isn't Rose!
You may grin and shew your iveries,
And think it mighty fanny,
But she's the handsomest girl in this ere town,
And her dad's got lots of money!
CHORUS:—

So you may hang your harp on a willow tree,
And hang yourself, old fellar;
I'm going to marry this lovely gal
And open an oyster cellar;
She'll do the cooking in the shop,
And if you the place discover,
You are welcome to come as a customer—
But you cant come as a lover!
CHORUS:—

REMINISCENCES OF A MAN ABOUT TOWN.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

BY PAUL PRESTON, ESQ.

No. 48.—Catholicity and its Converts.

It cannot be denied that the rapid growth of Catholicity within the limits of New York has shown itself, particularly when we call to memory the numerous, and apparently insurmountable obstacles placed in the way of the propagandism of this, at one time, unpopular faith, attributable as well to the legislation of the earlier councils of the city as to the undisguised aversion of the descendants of the earlier settlers towards recognition of its pretensions, to be one of the most striking phenomena of our social condition. That Romanism should not be tolerated in any external form upon this island was a precept agreeable to the inclinations of the first colonists, drawn as they were from divers sources, yet firmly united in sentiment upon this one point, and so strongly was observance of this hereditary injunction adhered to by our population, that, during the period of the Revolutionary War, when the chaplains of the French fleet proffered their services to minister to the wants of their co-religionists, not over a dozen of residents could be found voluntarily avowing themselves communicants of the proscribed church, notwithstanding our national obligations to foreign allies professing its faith, during our hour of great need.

Immediately prior to the commencement of the present century, the entire body of Catholic residents in our midst ordinarily congregated for the celebration of divine service in the parlor of Don Francisco Stoughton, Her Catholic Majesty's consul in this city, and as this Spanish dignitary neither aspired to or occupied an extensive mansion, the assemblage must have been of very limited dimensions, and doubtlessly would have been smaller, had it not been placed beneath the tutelage of an official representing a foreign and friendly power. A few years after wards, the meeting, still remaining under the auspices of the Spanish consul—a position seemingly hereditary in the Stoughton family to within a few years back—was transferred to the second floor of a building on Gold street, the lower part of which was devoted to the purposes of a public stable. At that period, and up to the erection of St. Peter's Church in Barclay street, a modest edifice, since replaced by the handsome granite building covering the same site, but two persons in the congregation, it is said, could claim the distinction of having been born upon the soil, and they were of Spanish extraction, a fact which accounted for through the preference given to Maryland by emigrants adhering to Catholicism coming from any portion of Great Britain. Although the son of Lord Baltimore had proven himself an apostate to the religious designs of his father, and had so far forgotten the dignity of his nobility as to lay himself open to an infamous criminal charge, from conviction for which he merely escaped through some legal technicality, his concessions and influence secured to the Catholics, prior to the Revolution, a refuge against persecution, a privilege which could not be obtained in other colonial dependencies of the crown. Consequently, it was not until the commencement of the great Irish exode, not more than fifty years or so ago, that any considerable number of British born adherents to the Catholic faith found their way to this city.

Few persons can imagine, now-a-days, the intensity of animosity which pervaded the native born population, in my younger days, against professors of Romanism, and particularly against those of Irish origin. Although many of our leading merchants, who had fled from the European continent, and others, forced to our shores through the massacre of St. Domingo and the revolt of the Spanish colonies, were freely permitted to observe the form of their prior worship, the deep-rooted antipathy of the descendants of the Protestant settlers effectually debarred the children of these valuable and enterprising emigrants from enjoyment of unbiased communion with the wealthier portions of the community. The old spirit of the Reformed Dutch traditional maintained the still existing zeal of the French Huguenots, the bitter vindictiveness of Protestant dissenters and the stately animosity of the Episcopalians, tempering the tone of reputable society, from whose ranks the dictators of fashion were invariably [illegible], combined to place the Catholic beneath the ban of popular exclusion. The sentiment of the [illegible] aristocracy was even apparently more hostile to Romanism as a religious faith, and, strange to say, fraternal privileges, universally extended to the fair daughters of Judea by the haughtiest leaders of *ton*, were invariably withheld from those of the Romish communion, while to intermarry with a belle, in this wise tabooed, was regarded as an enormity, surely followed by social outlawry. It is true, that in some few instances the rigor of this exclusiveness was mitigated, but then this condescension originated generally from gentlemen with the worship of mammon, augmenting as the influence of the old landed gentry, whose estates vanished out of sight after abolition of the law authorizing entails, decreased proportionally as that of the new generation of money-makers augmented or as their revenues enlarged.

While the semi-latent spirit of the better classes proved thus hostile to the profession of Romanism, the open vindictiveness of the lower grades of our society rarely failed to exhibit itself on every possible occasion. The majority of operatives and mechanics, being at that time native born, viewed the immigration of the Irish as an invasion of their personal rights, and consequently they united a protective interest with a religious sentiment, culminating in an implacable animosity against the intruder and the faith of his fellows. Possibly this animosity was in some way aggravated by the stubborn adherence of the immigrants to the national observance of the land of their birth, and their somewhat unwise celebration of festivals, unknown to our holiday calendars, which afforded opportunities for scenes of turmoil and riot, which vast numbers of the most reckless and disorderly of the native born population, the butcher boys more particularly acting their leaders, rarely failed to participate in. In fact, for a succession of years, owing to the weakness of the police in those days, and to the prevalence of organized bands of amateur pugilists, known as "gangs," scarcely a holiday of any description could occur without occasioning more or less of public disorder.

The day of St. Patrick was ever regarded by the Irish Catholics as a festival of universal observance, and as one intimately connected with their nationality and their religion, and consonant with obligatory view its celebration was annually attended with public demonstration, taxing the immigrants' capacity to bestow upon it both dignity and splendor. Of all the days in the year this feast of Ireland's patronal saint was the most obnoxious to the native born mechanics, who, not being able to secure its suppression for many years, hit upon the expedient of degrading its importance by a public burlesque in leading incidents. With this aim, a sufficient body of muscular individuals, headed by the butcher boys as usual, were wont to parade the streets in fantastic disguises, avowedly in commemoration of Shelley's Day, the said Shelley, according to their clerical traditions, having been the wife of St. Patrick, whose nativity occurred the day after that upon which was born Erin's apostolic missionary. Inasmuch as the religious sentiment of the Irishmen as was the conception of this grotesque parade, its march being preceded by caithumpian bands, armed with every implement capable of producing musical din and discord, the proffered indignity was deliberately aggravated by the appearance in public of two effigies, borne aloft at the ends of stout poles, in the midst of the hooting, howling masqueraders. The first figure, stuffed with straw, was designed to represent "St. Paddy from Cork, with his coat buttoned up behind, to keep his belly warm," a cod fish beneath one arm, a whiskey bottle beneath the other, his head garnished with a mutilated white felt hat, and his neck encircled by a string of potatoes. The second effigy, in grotesque female attire, represented Shelley, whose arm, worked by a mechanical contrivance, ever and anon caused a shillelagh, fashioned from a broomstick, to descend upon the neck and shoulders of her putative spouse, to the entertainment of the attending train of revelers, and to the intense indignation of such spectators as were of Hibernian origin.

As a matter of course the parade of Shelley provoked the ire of those intended to be thereby scandalized, and many a collision occurred between the votaries of St. Patrick and his pictorial satirists, until, the nuisance becoming unendurable, the municipal authorities interposed to prevent the effigies being carried in public streets. In consequence of this edict the obnoxious caricatures duly appeared suspended by the neck upon a gallows in front of some engine house, or market building, ingeniously adding insult to injury. After proving the origin of several fights, during one of which a liberty pole was cut down by the infuriated Irishmen, the custom of the march became obsolete, and the last I remember of this local ebullition of spleen was witnessing the suspension of the effigies upon the mast of a schooner in the North river, opposite Clint n Market, judiciously moored in the stream beyond the reach of retributive missiles.

The expansion of Catholicism upon this island proved as rapid as its introduction had been unexpected, and, as shortly after the erection of the diocese, it, unlike other denominations, became a power in the land, its indirect influence on legislation was brought to bear in fostering the numerous charitable institutions dependent upon the church system. Under the administration of Archbishop Hughes the influence of Catholicism numerically culminated to an unprecedented success, a memorial of which that prelate evidently designed to perpetuate, through erection of the New St. Patrick's Cathedral, where white marble foundations announce the magnitude of a really ambitious undertaking. The Archbishop was, however, a man of extraordinary capacity, a veritable disciple of Richelieu, fluctuating credit as a statesman, a prelate, a local politician, a national agitator, and as a plenipotentiary. In his ecclesiastical administration he accomplished undertakings which would have foiled ecclesiastical dignitaries of less comprehensive views, such as the suppression of the trusteeships in his diocese and the transferring of the church real estate to himself in his archepiscopal capacity—acts totally at variance with our statuary provisions and our notions with regard to the rights of ecclesiastical property. As a politician, Archbishop Hughes totally discomfitted the opponents of the School Law, removing the Bible from public places of instruction, a radical triumph, aptly commemorated by the purchase of Convention Hall, wherein he engaged in an elaborate discussion upon the constitutionality of the proposed law against the arguments of two of the most able veterans of our bar, and its conversion into the church now standing in Duane street, near Chatham. During the excitement of the Irish, consequent upon O'Connell's advocacy of a movement favoring repeal of the union with Great Britain, the Archbishop delivered a sympathetic address at the Vauxhall Gardens, boldly declaring to those venturing to criticise his seemingly undignified participation in an agitation connected with a foreign political system, that he deemed it within his power to be a bishop in the morning, an American at noon and an Irishman in the evening. During the Know Nothing hue & cry of triumph the Archbishop made his appearance as a counterversional writer in a warm epistolary discussion with the Hon. James Brooks, then a State Senator, who had asserted that, in defiance of the law, the Archbishop held in his individual title an immense amount of real estate. The controversy, which the Archbishop adroitly turned to favor his views upon the subject of church trusteeship, lasted for some time, without definite conclusion as to its merits. Although regarded at the time as a drawn battle, none can deny but that the Archbishop, both as to logic and fact, had decidedly the advantage of his antagonist, whose ignorance of civil and canonical law was dexterously employed to sustain the archepiscopal pretensions the veteran editor of the *Express* had vehemently denounced.

The ecclesiastical question as to the vesting the charge of the church property in trustees, so obstinately defended by the congregation of St. Peter's Church and others out of the city, occasioned the visit to this country of Cardinal Bedini, Archbishop of Thebes in *part. infid.*, and titular Apostolic Nuncio to the Court of Brazil, a country he never designed to reach. When Bedini came among us, nominally on his way to his destination, but actually to settle serious difficulties caused by the revolt of a congregation in Buffalo against Archbishop Hughes' ordinances, he was received with high favor as a guest of the municipality. Unfortunately for the harmony of his progress through the country which he was expected thoroughly to pacify, as far as Romanism was concerned, and to reduce to obedience as the highest dignitary of the Church and the only diplomatic representative of the Holy Father who had set foot upon Nor h American soil, Bedini was denounced by Italian refugees as a barbarous persecutor of the Roman patriots during the revolutionary days of 1848. At once the very name of the "Butcher of Bologna," as he was thereupon stigmatized by our foreign population, became odious to our people, and the Cardinal, fearful of the tempest his continued presence might awaken, hurried to complete his mission. During his western tour the occurrence of a riot with the German Turners, one of whom lost his life during the affray, inspired the Nuncio with a fear of violence at the hands of an excited rabble, a suspicion amply corroborated by an attack upon his carriage by a body of Teutons in the City of Pittsburgh, and the advent of a flying missile, which came very near finishing his apostolic career. What little courage remained in the body of the Brazilian nuncio completely oozed out upon this demonstration of naturalized American hospitality, so, not desirous in this unsanctified age of emulating the fate of St. Stephen, the affrighted cardinal made the fastest time on record in an ecclesiastical journey to the seaboard. Notwithstanding the fact that he had been duly voted as one among the numerous series of our civic guests, no inducement could effect his reappearance upon the hospitable island, infested as it then was with barbarous Know Nothings and vindictive Germans. Tarrying at Staten Island in plebeian obscurity, the first and only papal nuncio honoring us with his evangelical presence furtively smuggled himself aboard of an outward bound steamer, by means of which he reached the more genial shores of Protestant England, whence he indited a letter, not of commendation, but of hearty thanksgiving at having escaped from the clutches of republican infidels, compared with whom those inhabiting his titular archbishopric were as gentle as sucking babes.

The Church of St. Peter's, the cause of the Catholic establishments, having been erected mainly to supply the spiritual wants of residents of a Spanish, French and other continental European origin, was among the last to surrender the independence of the trusteeships to the supremacy of the Archbishop; in fact, this consummation was only accomplished after the demise of its most popular pastor, the Rev. Dr. Powers, more familiarly known as Father John. None of his contemporaries exercised a more genial or beneficial influence over their flocks than did this accomplished and learned pastor, although during the closing years of his life he was a confirmed invalid, bereft of self locomotion and confined to his residence, at which he was daily visited by throngs of admirers, some to listen to his ministerial teachings, and others, many of whom were educated men not professing his faith, to enjoy the felicity of his wonderful conversational abilities, for he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, of a fascinating flow of humor, and with a comprehensive mind enriched by an immense store of valuable information. Father John was also utterly free from sectarian bias in his views, devoid of ambition other than that of being regarded as an excellent pastor over an appreciative congregation, zealous and earnest in his calling, yet exercising his functions rather for the elevation of the communicant than for the exaltation of the Church. It is needless to say that he dissented from all the ambitious schemes of Archbishop Hughes, whose labors tended to increase the importance of his own diocese, and it is well known that for many years a coldness existed between the imitator of Masarin and the meek and benevolent pastor of St. Peter's, who desired to conciliate rather than aggravate dissensions as to the modes of worship.

Somewhat of the style of Father John, but of a more active temperament, was the Rev. Dr. Charles Constantine Pise, who was, at one time, the most popular preacher with the outside world the Church could boast of, in addition to having earned a considerable literary reputation through publication of a History of the Church and other works of a polemical character. Possessed of an uncommonly handsome personal appearance, a singularly intelligent caste of countenance, a tall and commanding figure, Dr. Pise was undoubtedly a preferred favorite with the female communicants, over whom he exercised a marvelous influence. Were he not an ordained priest, Dr. Pise would have been accepted among the fashionables as a decided lady's man, as his language was polished, his demeanor affable, and his whole manner that of an ideal Adonis, according to the day dreams of our modern Venuses, given to adoration of buffo singers and pet preachers. Dr. Pise's popularity bestowed upon him an independence in action tending to wards unclassical, if not heretical, when he attempted to establish a chapel of his own, hiring for the purpose one of those colonaded buildings on Broadway, opposite the commencement of Washington Place. The enterprise, although backed by the sympathy of many fashionables, endeavoring to avoid the contagion of plebeianism prevalent at other churches, proved a failure, and Dr. Pise subsequently became attached, with Dr. Felix Varella, to the pastorship of a church upon Chambers street, fronting the new Court House, one of the few Catholic edifices which have been obliterated to make room for the palaces of commerce.

While the general ability of the Catholic clergy cannot be denied, it is somewhat strange to remark that the chief portion of their popular authors have been gained through proselytism. Another unexampled incident is, that while defections from the Romanist clergy have been confined to a lower grade in intellect, many of our most able and talented churchmen have been converted to a faith against which the strongest popular antipathy has been excited. The going over of a person of the eccentric vagaries characterizing the previous literary career of Orestes A. Brownson, however talented and capable the editor of the *Review* had shown himself, was an event not calculated to create much impression upon the general public, as Bronson has alternately flourished as a Unitarian, Presbyterian, Conservative, Democrat, and Agrarian. Neither was the acquisition of Bishop Ives, nor of the vacillating Forbes, of St. John's, calculated regarded as a Catholic advantage, beyond the fact of exhibiting the case of transition from Episcopacy to the prior church. But the conversion of stable and energetic men, such as Bailey, the present bishop of Newark, or of the Rev. Mr. Huntington, author of several well written romances, and even of C. Donald MacLeod, was a work in proselytism which could not fail to produce durable effect upon those possessing an influence among whom they had been previously appreciated for their talents.

The case of Donald MacLeod, despite the vacillations of his apprenticeship to the work of actual life, derived importance as well from the peculiarities of his family connections as from the brilliancy of genius by him precociously displayed, although his more p

ball. It came, but he stood on the line of the bases. Smith the right of way and he collided at a critical moment with baseman and made his 30.

o cheers—everybody silent and anxious.

ones, who was at the bat, was a sure man, devoid of nerves. ides the ground sloped away behind the catcher, so that, re being no back stop, a base runner could walk one base could run nearly three. A passed ball would do it. Smith id not see the Opossum catcher for the crowd, who could not kept back now, but his captain stood by the home base to r him.

t the fourth ba l he saw the pitcher's jaw drop and heard captain call him. When he knew that his time had come, he ran in. The pitcher ran to the home base. But what d will that do, thought Smith? Suddenly he crouched n. Smith wondered why, as he redoubled his exertions.

just as he was reaching hom', whiz came the ball into the cher's hands, Smith tried to "slide on," but the pitcher's ching made that of no use.

and so the game was lost after all! A small boy, very y, who had ten cents on the Opossum, stopped the ised ball and threw it to the catcher, who fielded it to the ther, and so Smith was put out because the rule did not , as it does now, that any ball stopped by an outsider can- be used to put any one out until it has been settled in the nds of the pitcher, while standing within the lines of his sition.

Any fair club would have been willing to have put back the en in the positions in which they were when the ball was eased, and fight it out on that line if it took all summer.

But the Opossums, being cunning, claimed the ball and it as legally theirs.

Their exultation was somewhat damaged by a recommenda- ion made by the bald headed Eagle, who presented the ball, the effect that they had better have engraved on it.

"Won for the Opossum Club by a dirty little boy of Forest ity."

THE GAME OF CHESS.

To Correspondents.

J. W. GLOVER.—In your 2d (4-move) Problem the Rook may go to K 8th, and give mate in two more moves.

THEO. M. BROWN.—For the second time you have sent a Prob. which nobody seems able to solve. Shall we tell 'em how to do that last suimate? Many thanks for the efficient service so kindly rendered. Your last ingenuity seems to us to slip up; mate is not given from the diagram sent us, as the White King can, after all, still go to R 2d. We have a master- ly and, as it appears to us, exhaustive solution of the condi- tional in 19.

GEO. E. CARPENTER.—So you will see your solution of T. M. B.'s conditional is considerably beaten.

CONTRABAND.—In your solution Mr. B. writes us that he can- not see how you would proceed if Black for 6.. or 7.. went to R 3d—4. e., to come out in your number of moves. But you see Mr. Porter goes one, however, something better.

CHAS. PORTER.—Bravo! Once more in so brief a time you have fairly distanced all competi'ors. Your solution of the conditional Prob. shall be given soon—next week, if possible.

DR. REID.—We cannot say positively, but if the emendation of Black Pawn on K Kt 2d, in Prob. 561, has not been in the CLIPPER it is an oversight of our own, as it was sent us some weeks since in defending an analysis by W. H. Lyons. But you are the first and only one to indicate the true key-move.

A. Z. H.—You will be gratified to be told that "Eureka" has at last been found out.

W. M. and J. C., St. Paul, M. T.—If a player touches one of his opponent's pieces without saying *J'adoube*, he must take it, or, if it cannot be taken, move his king.

GEO. F. FULLER.—Solution of No. 665 correct—glad it pleases; your compliments, too, for Mr. Porter's 6-move are richly merited.

THE CHALLENGE CUP contest now lies between three competitors—Messrs. Bird, Blackburne and De Vere. As the contest is brisk, they don't seem to be in any hurry.

HERREN NEUMANN AND ROSENTHAL'S new match has, thus far, produced three *partics*, one draw and one victory to each contestant.

Critique on Healey's Problems.—No. XVI.

BY GEO. E. CARPENTER.

PROBLEM NO. XVII.

[For the interest of those who do not possess a copy of Mr. Healey's collection, we may state this position to be No. 6 of a set that won the 1st prize in the Problem Department of the B. C. A.'s Congress at Bristol in 1861. Why we repeat the posi- tion will presently appear.—ED. CLIP.]

WHITE.—King at home; Queen at her B 2; Rook at K Kt 4; Bishop at Q 8; Knights at Q R 3. and Q 3d.

BLACK.—King at his 5; Rook at K B 2; Bishop at K B 5; Knights at Q R 2, and K Kt sq; Pawns at Q Kt 4, Q 4, K 3, K B 6, and K B 2d.

White to play and give mate in five moves.

Ensound.—I am informed by "E. H. C." that the problem, as here given, is solvable by a process entirely different from the author's. The 2d *modus* is as follows:—1..R × B +, R × R *best*; 2..Kt to B 5 + +, K to Q 5 *best*; 3d..R to Q 2, K to his 4; 4..Kt to Q 7 +, K moves; 5..Q or B mates. If Black 3.. P to K 5, 4. P to B 7, or Kt to Q 7, and mates next move. This shows that the Black Bishop, given in "*Book of Cons.*, 62," on Q B sq is essential.

PROBLEM NO. XXXV.

WHITE.—King at his B 7; Rook at Q sq; Bishops at Q Kt sq, and K B 6; Knight at Q Kt 5; Pawn at K R 3d.

BLACK.—King at his B 4; Bishop at K 5; Knight at Q B sq; Pawns at Q B 4, Q B 3, and K B 5th.

White mates in two moves.

Compare No. 109.

WHITE.—King at Q 7; Queen at her R sq; Rook at K B 2; Bishop at Q Kt 5; Knights at Q B 4, and K R 5; Pawns at Q R 6, and K 2d.

BLACK.—King at Q 4; Bishops at K 5, and K Kt 4; Pawns at Q R 2, Q B 4, Q 3, Q 5, and K Kt 3d.

White mates in three moves.

Compare, also, Nos. 3, 48 and 63 of the collection of the pro- blems of "J., B., of Bridgport." [We regret that we are un- able to verify and illustrate from our own library these last citations from our correspondent.—ED].

PROBLEM NO. XXXVI.

WHITE.—King at his Kt 8; Queen at K Kt sq; Rooks at K 4, and K B 7; Bishop at K 5; Pawn at Q B 4th.

BLACK.—King at his 5; Queen at her R 8; Rook at Q B 6; Bishops at Q 3, and K R 6; Pawns at Q R 2, and K Kt 4th.

White mates in two moves.

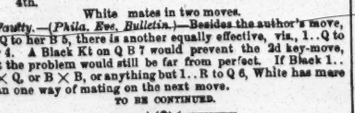
Faulty.—(*Phila. Eve. Bulletin.*)—Besides the author's move, 1..Q to her B 5, there is another equally effective, viz., 1..Q to her 4. A Black Kt on Q B 7 would prevent the 2d key-move, but the problem would still be far from perfect. If Black 1.. B × Q, or B × B, or anything but 1..R to Q 6, White has more than one way of mating on the next move.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Enigma No. 668.

From the Gloucorn.

BY T. SMITH, ESQ.



White to play and give mate in four moves.

Problem No. 668.

BY A. L. D.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play and give mate in two moves.

Game No. 668.

The closing *parties* of the late telegraphic contest between Boston and Springfield, Mass.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE.

Attack, Springfield.	Defence, Boston.	Attack, Springfield.	Defence, Boston.
1..P to K 4	P to K 4	27..Kt to K 5 (c)	K to K sq
2. K Kt to B 3	Q to K 2	28..Q × K Kt 3	P-K B 3 (d)
3..P-Q 4	K P × P	29..Kt-Q B 7	K B × Kt
4..K Kt × P	K Kt-B 3	30..P-Q 6 *dis* +	K-his R sq
5..Q Kt-B 3	K B-K 2	31..Q × B	Q R-his 1
6..K B-Q 3	Castles	32..Q-her B 3	K R-Q B sq
7..P-K B 4	K Kt-his 5	33..Q-Kt 4	Q R × P
8..Castles	P-Q B 4	34..Q R × R	Q × Q R
9..K Kt-K 2	Q Kt-B 3	35..Q-K 7	Q-home
10..P-K B 5	Kt-his 5 (a)	36..Q × Q +	K B × Q
11..Q Kt-Q 5	Q Kt-B 3	37..K R-Q sq	K-Kt 2
12..P-K R 3	K Kt-B 3	38..K R-Q 6 (e)	P-Q R 4
13..P-Q B 3	K Kt × Kt	39..K-his Kt sq	P-R 5
14..B P × Kt	P-Q 5	40..P-Q Kt 4	P-Q Kt 5
15..Q B-Q 4	K B-his 3	41..K-his B 2	P-Q R 5
16..Q R-Kt sq	P-Q B 5	42..K-his B 3	K-B sq (*f*)
17..K B-B 2	P-Q Kt 4	43..R × B P +	K-his 1
18..P-Q Kt 3	P-Q Kt 5 +	44..Q-Kt 3	R-Q Kt sq
19..K-his R sq	Q-her R 4	45..P-K R 6 +	K-Q 3
20..Q B-Q 2	Q B-Q 2	46..P-K B 7	K-his 2
21..Q-K sq	B P × P (b)	47..R × Kt P	P-Q Kt 6
22..K R-Q sq	P-Q B 4	48..P-K B 8	P-Q R 6
23..Kt-K B 4	K B-Q sq	49..P-Q Kt 4	Q B-R 5
24..Q R-B sq	Q-her Kt 3	50..R × K P +	K-his B sq
25..Q B-his 3	P-K Kt 4	51..R-K Kt 5, and Boston struck	
26..Q × B P +	K to his flag.		

(*a*) We trust Springfield was a t least amused by the caracolling of this Cavalier.

(*b*) We should, it seems to us, have much preferred strengthening the advancing forces on this wing with Q R, to voluntarily giving a better range than they now have to half the Attack's pieces.

(*c*) A blow deftly delivered.

(*d*) We presume they saw some reason, we do not, just now, for taking the Kt.

(*e*) We thought at first they should now have won the exchange; but, perhaps, this is safer. It would have been vexatious to win the exchange and have the Defence get off with a *remise*.

(*f*) This decides the struggle against themselves.

Sharp skirmish in the recent Michigan State Association Tourney.

FRENCH TACTICS.

H. D. Smith.	J. P. Swan.	H. D. Smith.	J. P. Swan.
1..P to K 4	P to K 3	8..Castles	K Kt-B 3
2..K Kt-B 3	P-Q B 4	9..Q B-Kt 5	K B-K 2
3..P-Q Kt 3	P-Q Kt 3	10..K B-Q 3	Castles
4..Q Kt-B 3	Q B-Kt 2	11..K R-K sq	P-K Kt 5 (*g*)
5..K B-K 3	P-Q 4	12..K Kt-K 2	P-Q B 4
6..K P × P	K P × P	13..K t × Q Kt	Q × K t
7..P-Q 4	Q Kt-B 3	14..Q B-Q Kt 5	Q B 5, and

Mr. Smith announced mate in five moves; but Mr. Reichham is of opinion that mate may be protracted for the seventh moves. on Pawns. P to K R 3d should have been played.—*Bulletin.*

Parties between Herr Schwenkenberg and Dr. Max Lange.

KING'S BISHOP'S OPENING.

Herr S.	Dr. Lange.	Herr S.	Dr. Lange.
1..P to K 4	P to K 4	13..Q to her sq	B P × P
2..K B-B 4	K B-B 4	14..P-Q 4	K P × Kt sq
3..P-Q B 3	P-Q 4 (*h*)	15..P-Q Kt 4	K B-Kt 3
4..K P × P (*i*)	K Kt-B 3	16..Q-her Kt 3	Kt-K R 4
5..Q-K B 3	Castles	17..K Kt-K 2	Q-K R 4
6..P-K Kt (*k*)	K Kt × B	18..P-K Kt 3	K P × P +
7..K P × Kt	P-K 5	19..K × K B	Kt × K P +
8..Q-K sq	P-K B 4	20..K-Kt 2	Kt × R + +
9..Q-Q B 4	P-K B 5	21..Q-his Kt 2	P-K B 5
10..Q R-B 3	Q Kt-Q 2	22..Q × Kt, and Dr. L.	
11..Q-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	announces mate in 15 moves.	

(*h*) Not theoretically correct, but leading to an animated game.

(*i*) P × P, Pawns recover.

(*k*) K B × P +.

CHEQUERS.

To Correspondents.

HUDSON, of Buffalo.—Did you receive a letter from us last week?

Solution of Position No. 96.—Vol. XVI.

BY EDWARD.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1..12 to 8	3 to 12	4..17 to 14	9 to 18
2..26 22	13 25	5..10 6, and wins.	
3..27 23	19 26		

Solution of Position No. 97.—Vol. XVI.

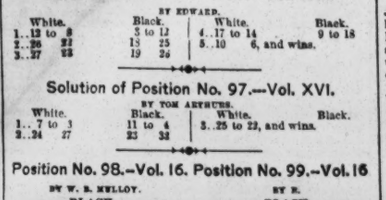
BY TOM ARTHURS.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1..7 to 3	11 to 4	3..25 to 22, and wins.	
2..24 27	23 32		

Position No. 98.—Vol. 16. Position No. 99.—Vol. 16

BY W. R. MELLOY. BY R.

BLACK. BLACK.



WHITE. WHITE.

Black to move and w n. White to move and win.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE DOMINION CLUB RACES.

BEST RECORDED HALF MILE TIME.

The third meeting this year of the Dominion Snow Shoe Club, of Montreal, C. E., came off on their track, St. Catherine street, at 3 o'clock P. M., on St. Patrick's Day, and nearly one thousand spectators were present, notwithstanding the counter attractions elsewhere. This meeting was occasioned by the High School Club declining to run for the Star Cup, which was then offered to the Dominion. The latter accepted it, and still having on hand the Horn Cup (the gift of John Horn, Jr., of New York city), and Messrs. MacAvay offering a prize for a mile race, they added two open races and changed a very good pro- gramme. The track was in good condition and the weather cold. Messrs. George Horne and A. A. Stevenson officiated as Judges, Captain W. Robinson started capitally and Mr. Lanigan was time-keeper.

GREEN HURDLE RACE.—This was the first race, heats of 100 yards, over 4 hurdles, 3 feet high for all who had never won a prize. The starters were T. Tees, C. Robinson, C. N. Arm- strong, W. Wilson, D. Hurtubise, R. McGinn, and H. W. Beck- ett. The first heat was run at a slashing pace, Beckett win- ning in 15 seconds, Hurtubise, who looked formidable, being disposed of at the third leap. The second heat was precisely the same. Hurtubise and two others came to grief at the third hurdle and Beckett won easily in 16½ seconds.

MILE RACE.—This was for the MacAvay prize, presented by the New Dominion Cement Company. Of eight runners four stripped, C. A. Lifflton, C. Bouthillier, Harry Jones and S. C. Stevenson. Bouthillier and Jones were favorites at about evens in the market. Bouthillier went away with the lead, Steven- son second and Jones third, the positions not altering much as made a hot race of it round the first lap in 1:14¾. On the second lap they were still together, in rather more open order as re- garded their fol'owers. The third lap, Jones got a little nearer his men, and Stevenson, on passing the stand, went to their leader's shoulder. Rounding the corner on the fourth quarter, Jones and Stevenson rushed past Bouthillier, and raced locked for about eighty yards, Bouthillier falling back a bad third, Stevenson eventually going on with a short lead. Cries of "Bouthi lier is beaten" were plenty, but coming just as the others settled down, he passed on the bend and came a very gr andly, winning by 30 yards in 6:03; Jones second, 5:09; Ste- venson a good third. This was, without exception, the finest race of the year. Bouthillier's spurt was so completely unex- pected and so powerful that it deceived the fielders. Time, quarters, 1:14½; 1:42; 1:39½; 1:27. Half miles, 3:56½; 3:06¾. The prize consists of a plated toddy kettle, supported by a rustic tripod over the usual lamp. It is about eighteen inches in length, and is accompanied by a goblet.

HORN CUP.—This was a green club race of one mile for a cup presented by John Horn, Jr., of New York. The starters were F. A. MacIndo, H. Horsnell, James Brown, I. G. Moir, J. Minchin and H. Hyde. A very fair start was made, Moir hav- ing the lead, pace slow. The first lap was run in 1:25, the sec- ond in 1:40½. Here Horsnell and Minchin went to the fore, and the quartet still in close order, they ran the third quarter in 1:38¾, Horsnell making several rushes for the lead. At the stone house, Minchin began to part company with the field, displaying a great though not elegant stride. Leaving them at every stride he won easily in 6:19, Horsnell second in 6:31, beaten fifty or sixty yards. Time by quarters, 1:25; 1:40½; 1:38¾; 1:35. Half miles, 3:05½; 3:13¾. A protest was en- tered by Horsnell, on the ground that the winner had not com- plied with the club regulations as concerned attendance at practices. The judges decided that this was a matter for the club to legislate upon, and the protest was held over. The an- nouncement was greeted with hoots and yells by the crowd.

QUARTER MILE HEATS.—Seventeen entries were made but only six came to the mark. These were D. Hurtubise, C. N. Armstrong, F. O. Wood, B. Dorion, C. Massey and J. C. James. Betting at long odds on James. In the first heat James took the lead, and came away on the backstretch with ridiculous ease, promising to distance the field. Wood cut down Massey, and tried to reach the leader, but it was *nullus iter* (classical for "no go"), and the wonder won almost at a walk in 1:13¼, Massey second. The second heat was the same, only more so. James had his own beaten at the first turn, and, slipping his *bete-de-cambat*, Harper was defeated by 4 to 5; finally at the start touching 2 to 1. He looked well, and so did Robinson. Brand led off at an excellent rate, Robinson, Har- per and Beaudry in close order, 20 or 30 yards away. The first lap was run in 1:22½, the half mile in 3:07½, to the intense dis- gust of the backers of time, as 12:40 and even 12:30 had been freely backed. On the third lap the ruck went up to the leader a bit, three quarters, in 4:52. The pace was slow but steady, and Brand running, for so complete a nov- ice, was loudly praised. The mile was run in 6:37. On the fifth lap Robinson and Harper passed Brand, but did not much improve the pace. The mile and a quarter in 8:20 was a puzzler to the backers of time, who were now seeking to hedge by laying against 13:15. Little by little Harper and Robinson, freshened the pace; mile and a half in ten minutes exactly. On the seventh lap the favorite went to his man and assumed a short lead, Robinson next at his flank. This quarter was run in 1:29. At the church, Harper stopped, to the dis- may of his backers. "He's sick," "He's beaten," "He's lost a shoe" were the various solutions. The last proved correct. Robinson now left alone in front, went on finely, running the last quarter in 1:36. Brand came in second in 13:31. The time by quarters, 1:22½; 1:45; 1:44½; 1:45; 1:43; 1:40; 1:29; 1:36. By half miles, 3:07½; 3:29½; 3:23; 3:05. By miles, 6:37; 6:28. Two miles, 13:05. A protest was entered by Brand on the ground that Harper ran in spiked shoes several times. The protest was disallowed, the judges holding that the foul was accidental, and that it did not materially affect the issue of the race. This race was a most unfortunate one for the backers. They had to lay odds on Harper to get on their money, and from Bouthillier's fast running thought themselves safe in backing 12:40. The slow pace at which the mile and a half was run fairly demoralized them, and to get out they lay heavily against 13:10 and 13:15, but were again hit hard. Had either Harper or Robinson run from the start it is probable that 12:35 would have been beaten. This two mile race shows the unusual facts that the last half mile was 2¼ seconds faster than the first, and the second mile nine seconds quicker than the first. The Star Cup is a plain solid silver cup from the atelier of the Messrs. Hendery. It is about eight inches high and elaborately chased. On the shield on one side is engraved a star, on the other the winner's name and time.

OPEN HALF MILE.—This was looked upon as a dead certainty for Rose. Sixteen were down, but only five ran, N. H. Vos- burg, C. Bouthillier, C. A. Lifflton, D. Rose and S. C. Ste- venson. Three to one on Rose freely laid, and two to one on 2:45. Vosburg led a bit; at the first turn Rose joined his men, came away nicely at the stone house, and was never thereafter headed. He won in 2:42½; quarters, 1:14 and 1:28¼; Steven- son, beaten off, second, none of the others persevering. This is the best time on record, and should have been two seconds faster. There is no denying that Rose is a magnificent runner for speed or staying qualities, and that he is likely to be cock of the walk—or rather of the run—at all distances.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PEDESTRIAN.

On Sunday morning, Feb. 28th, Richard Manks, known as the "Warwickshire Antelope," died at the Public Hospital and Dis- pensary, Sheffield, Eng., by the bursting of a blood vessel. The deceased was fifty-one years of age, and during his lifetime had accomplished a number of very extraordinary feats. As a pe- destrian he obtained great celebrity, and the following are the particulars of a few of his past performances:—Twenty-seven years ago he appeared at Hyde Park, Sheffield, against Thack- ery, for £5 a side, once round, or 506 yards, both men wheeling a large barrow filled with stones. Manks won. He beat Luke Naylor, at the same ground, in a 300 stones race, distance one yard apart, he giving three of the furthermost stones, for £10 a side; beat Birkett (alias Lamma) easily in a twenty-mile race at the same grounds, for £25 a side. His next opponent was H cks, of Leeds, in a 300 stones race, a yard apart, Manks allowing the two furthermost stones, when he was again successful, accomplishing the task in eight hours, for £25 a side. He also beat Winterbottom, alias "Slender Benny," twelve miles across the moors, from Fiddler's Green to Saddle- worth Church, over Woodhead Tunnel, on the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway. He was, however, after- wards beaten by Cunningham, one mile, for £25 a side. Manks running with his clothes on. They again met for £50 a side in a 60 stones race, one yard apart, when Manks won. He also beat "Tallick," of Bolton, ten miles, at Newton-in-the-Willows, and beat Greenhalgh, ten miles, over Knutsford course, for £100 a side, but was beaten by James Shedon, two miles, at Hyde Park, for £50 a side. They again met at Doncaster, on the York road, distance one mile, Shedon staking £80 to £40, when Manks was again beaten. Mosley, of Sheffield, his next opponent, at Hyde Park, distance a mile and a half, for £50 a side; Manks won. The "American Deer," was the next to be accommodated, at Rugby, for £50 a side, ten miles, when Manks was beaten. They afterwards met at Peckham, the same distance, for £50 a side, when he was again beaten. He, however, beat Cook, the "Greenwich Cow Boy," at Bow Grounds, London, ten miles, £25 a side; beat the "Ameri- can Deer," on the Maidstone road, ten miles, £25 a side, and beat Birkett (alias Lamas), ten miles, £50 a side. He next met the American in three races of one, five and ten miles, for £250 a side, at Sheffield, at Hyde Park, one mile, for £25 a side; after wards gave Birkett 100 yards, in a ten mile race, at Hyde Park, for £25 a side, when Birkett won. He next, in 1857, un- dertook to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours at the Old Barrack Tavern, Sheffield, but the issue has always been disputed. He was afterwards presented with a silver cup by the officers then lying in Sheffield Barracks. He next attempted to walk 1,000 half and 1,000 quarter miles in the same number of half and quarter hours, but after going half the distance he gave up. Afterwards met Rhoades, of Gospel Oak, for £25 a side, at Aston Cross, Birmingham, in a twelve hours' race. Rhoades gave up after running five hours, Manks being twelve miles ahead. Afterwards he beat Hewett, in February, 1862, at Hyde Park, ten miles, £25 a side. Since that time he has traveled about the country performing various feats. He went to Sheffield in November, 1868, and on the 9th of that month attempted his hour task at Hyde Park, but was compelled to resign after going half through, and soon after he went into the Public Hospital, where he remained up to his death.

ACCIDENT TO A VELOCIPEDIST.—Wm. Grasser, Alleghany, Pa., had his leg broken on the evening of the 15th inst., by coming in contact with a fire plug while propelling a bicycle down North Avenue. The vehicle became unmanageable while scorching down a steep hill.

SNOW SHOE RACING.

The annual races of the High School Snow Shoe Club took place at the Garrison Cricket Grounds, Montreal, C. E., on the 13th inst., and the day and track being favorable there was a large attendance, the fair sex gracing the occasion with their presence in larger numbers than at any prior meeting during the season. The stewards were:—R. H. Stephens, H. A. Howe and D. Rodger, H. Jones acting as starter. The proceedings were opened by the

MILE CLUB RACE.—The entries were W. Kay, L. Noyes and J. Green, but the latter withdrew on the first round, having lost his shoes. Noyes led round twice, but on the third round Kay brushed past him and cut out the pace in fine style, and succeeded in placing such a gap between them that Noyes gave up on the backstretch of the fourth round. The winner's quarters were 1:36; 1:57; 1:51 and 1:43. Total, 7:07.

ONE HUNDRED YARDS DASH.—This was run in heats and brought out G. Cowan, C. Fleet, R. Huntinton and James Mitchell, but the running lay between Cowan and Fleet, the latter of whom in both brushes led to within a few yards of the winning post, and then lazily subsided into a walk. First, Cowan, 15s., 16s.

HALF MILE CLUB RACE.—This was the prettiest school race of the day. A medal, given by Mr. Glaxton, rewarded the victor, and well he deserved it. The entries included C. Lind- say, W. Kay, F. Brush, F. Gault, J. H. Leishman, W. Thomp- son and F. Ritchie. It became evident, ere 200 yards had been covered, that the real contest was to lay between Lindsay and Kay. Both ran well and gracefully, Kay, although only win- ning the second place, attracting particular attention by the ease and form of his running. 1st. C. Lindsay—quarters, 1m. 37sec.; 1m. 53s.; total, 3m. 30sec.

THE MILE RACE.—This, an open race, was the feature of the meeting, and odds were freely offered on Harper, despite the presence of N. H. Vosburgh and J. Robinson, with C. A. Rob- inson, J. Gilroy, W. Ray and W. Cullins. At the end of the first lap Robinson made a game brush for the lead and took it. Harper, however, pressed the running hard, and ere long re- gained his old position, coming in with a vantage ground of perhaps 100 feet. Robinson continues to improve, and prom- ises, from his strength and pluck, to gain a first rank among the next season's runners. 1st, W. Harper—quarters, 1m. 20s., 1m. 35s., 1m. 42s., 1m. 32s.; mile, 6m. 12s. 2d, J. Robinson, 6m. 24s. 3d, N. H. Vosburg.

QUARTER MILE CLUB RACE.—Lindsay came in an easy win ner in 1:40, defeating A. Bulolph and four others.

HALF MILE, OPEN.—This was competed for by C. Rose, H. Jones, S. C. Stevenson, C. Kerston and C. Liffington. Steven- son went away at a tearing pace, but, ere covering the first lap, had to withdraw through another attack of his old enemy, the "witch." Meanwhile Rose, in spite of a bad start, had been quietly stealing past opponent after opponent, and was just in the act of challenging Stevenson, when the latter withdrew, leaving him an open field and easy victory. 1st, Rose, 2m. 58s. 2d, Jones, 3m. 59s.

THE HURDLE RACE.—This was won easily by C. Fleet in two straight heats; time, 18 secs. and 20 secs.

QUARTER MILE RACE, OPEN.—This was run in heats and not a little excitement was created by the presence of such fleet 'uns as J. D. Armstrong, C. Bouthillier and J. James among the competitors. Harper secured the first place—was shortly breasted by Young and had to throw both off—failed to ma- ke a plucky call from Bouthillier, and finally regained his former position, coming in a hard pressed winner. In the scurry, James suffered a cropper, and quietly walked over the remainder of the course.

The next heat gave James an easy victory, Armstrong second, Bouthillier third. Then a protest was entered, charging James with having been distanced in the first heat, and so incompe- tent to be named as a subsequent winner. No doubt existed that something had been said about "distancing," being a condition of the race, but it was equally clear that the starter had named neither limit nor mark. It was, moreover, urged that the protest was not sustainable, since James was allowed to take part in the second contest without objection. The judges properly held the protest unsustainable, and scored one in favor of Armstrong and James. The former believing him- self injured, refused to acquiesce in the decision, and with- drew altogether from the contest. In spite of Bouthillier's game running, the third heat was also won by James, who only needed to run a mile to complete the task of his shoes to become the fastest sprint runner in Montreal, and perhaps in Canada. 1st, J. James—1st heat, 1m. 18s.; 2d heat, 1m. 15s.

HALF MILE CLUB RACE.—This was taken easily by Cowan in 1:22 and 1:49—total, 3:01—Kay, the only other competitor, giving up on the second round. This terminated the after- noon's sport.

ASSAULT AT ARMS, ETC.—In the neighborhood of one thou- sand persons assembled at the Drill Hall, Montreal, C. E., on the afternoon of Wednesday, 17th inst., when a varied enter- tainment was presented, the main feature being an assault at arms. The first exercise on the list was Single Stick, dismount- ed, and was competed were:—Sergt. Wilson, 78th, 3 points; Pte. Brown, 13th, 2 points; Pte. Durkin, 13th, 3 points; Pte. Anderson, 78th, 2 points; Pte. Macfarlane, 13th, 3 points; Pte. Brown, 13th, 2 points. Next came the Foils, and some very pretty work was got off. Sergt. Wilson, 78th, beat Brown, of the 13th, one point. Next came Tirer, 13th, 3 points; Brown, 13th, 2 points; and lastly, Crinion, 13th, 3 points; Macfarlane, 13th, 2 points. The third item on the programme was "Mount- ed Competition with Swords," and some capital practice was exhibited, frequent exciting applause from the specta- tors. Brown, of the Thirteenth, was pitted against Mac- farlane of the same regiment, and got the better of him by one point. Crinion, 13th, also beat Gardiner, 13th, by one point. Tirer, of the 13th, proved a better man than Brown, the second of the 13th. Next came sparring, and it is hard to say which of the combatants were the best men—all were very good. Sword vs. bayonet then claimed attention, and it was unanimously agreed that the bayonet had the best of it all through. Sergeant Wilson, 78th, and Brown of the 13th Hus- sars, were the first to enter the lists, and, after some sharp practice, Wilson got three points to Brown's two. The other couples who engaged were, Brown, two points; Macfarlane, two points; Crinion, two points; Gardiner, one point; Brown, one point; Casey, one point. The lead cutting brought out a good many competitors, amongst them being Anderson, 78th, Durkin, 13th, Gardiner, 13th, and Harrison, 13th. Durkin succeeded in making two pretty deep cuts, five-eighths of an inch. An- derson next very little to choose between the two in fact. The lead used was a round bar about 1¼ in. diameter, and was about 5 feet long. If it had been sharpened at the ends bad results would have been attained. A velocipede race was won by a young fellow named Tourville, who ran the quarter mile in 55 seconds and rode splendidly. A foot race took place be- tween Anderson, 78th, and Durkin, 13th, the former winning by a short distance, three times round the course, and resulted in favor of Anderson. Gardiner 2, Durkin 3. The proceedings were brought to a close about 6 o'clock by the band playing the National Anthem, and thus terminated a very pleasant after- noon's recreation.

AN AMUSING HOAX.—The unscrupulous denizen of Waterbury, in the Land of Steady Habits, were recently the victims of a large sized swindle. For some time past an individual styling himself Professor Lockwood has been part proprietor of a velo- cipede rink in that goodly town, but as velocipeding fell short of expectations, he determined to dissolve partnership, and also to celebrate his exit by an exhibition which those present should long remember. Accordingly, "the Professor" got out flaming handbills, announcing that Miss Clara Louisa Warren, the Champion Boston Velocipedestrienne, would appear on her favorite bicycle, and on the 12th inst. sold out his interest in the rink, retaining possession, however, until the following night. On the Saturday the "Professor" shaved off his moustache and whiskers, took the early train to Plainville, and left his do- mestic apparel, and returned to Waterbury in the eve- ning. The rink was crowded with people to see the female rider, and at the appointed time the charming Miss Warren made his appearance, attired in a nobby suit, half zou zou and half vivandiere. She rode side saddle and the crowd cheered; she rode man-fashion and the crowd cheered harder; she put one leg over the handle and the crowd were intoxicated with cheering. "She rides mighty well," said a man with black side whiskers. "What a splendid form!" squeaked a tall, consumptive-looking man with flaxen hair. "She's very good looking!" roared a tall, savage individual. After the show concluded she returned to the hotel, and at midnight a carriage came in haste and bore him away from the scene of her late triumph. The "Professor," nee Miss Warren, departed from Waterbury like a thief in the night, leaving a large board bill unpaid, and taking with him a snug little sum as the fruits of his deception.

A LADY ON THE VELOCIPEDE.—Miss Carrie Moore, familiarly known as the "Skatorial Queen," having added velocipedism to her accomplishments, made her *debut* before the Boston public on that vehicle last week at Horticultural Hall. For the information of those who imagine that a lady cannot ride a bicycle without an exhibition of immodesty, we will describe the costume she wore upon this occasion. Upon her head reated a jaunty little blue velvet cap, with tinsel trimmings and red and white plume. Her hair was in curls, loose and flowing. Her dress consisted of a short blue tunic extending nearly to the knee, open at the neck with lappels, the whole elaborately trimmed to correspond with her cap, and loose fitting pants with ruffled bottoms extending over the top of her high Polish boots. Her flesh-colored tights and straw colored gloves completed her toilet. On being introduced she immediately mounted one of the best French machines in the hall, and at a rapid rate commenced her circular ride. She appeared to good advantage, showing herself to be perfectly at home in the bicycle saddle, and in addition to engaging in all the fancy turns now known to the arena, she introduced a few novel feats, at one time dropping her handkerchief on the floor, and picking it up with her foot while in rapid motion. The more difficult movements, such as reverse and serpentine riding, were all performed in a most satisfactory manner, as evinced by the applause from all parts of the house.

LONG WALK DOWN SOUTH.—Jack Goulding is still located at Savannah, Ga., and occasionally exhibits his pedalistic and muscular powers for the edification of the dwellers in that sec- tion. On the 7th inst. he undertook the task of walking forty miles in eight hours on the Shell road, in the rear of the Sun- nyside Hotel, about five miles from the city, the attraction proving sufficient to draw together a large number of both sexes and every shade of color, from white to ebony. The start took place at ten o'clock, A. M., Moses Bellsario, proprietor of the Veranda, Mr. Ward, and Jeff Roberts, of the Thunderbolt track, acting as judges. The first five miles is said to have been walked in 51¼ minutes; ten miles in 1 hour 44 minutes, fifteen miles in 2 hours 47¾ minutes, twenty miles in 3 hours 45¾ minutes, twenty-five miles in 4 hours 36¾ minutes, thirty miles in 5 hours 38 minutes, thirty five miles in 6 hours 22½ minutes, forty miles in 7 hours 29 minutes. This is exclusive of stoppages, which consumed 29½ minutes. James Matthews attended Goulding. The crowd afterward made up a good sized purse for him. The proposed remaining three for score time, and those desiring to communicate with him will address in care of Mr. Matthews, Sunnyside Hotel

VELOCIPEDING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The most exciting and notable event thus far in the velocipede annals of the Quaker city was the contest which took place at the skating rink, 21st and Race streets, on the 17th inst., for a massive cup of silver, lined with gold. At the appointed hour, in the presence of nearly three thousand spectators, the following contestants answered to their names:—W. P. H. Covert, Richard Peters, J. R. Irwin, T. Corlyn, James Buchanan, Henry Buckman, John Ecternach, Clarence Derringer, Lewis Fabian, W. Wes- tervelt and Samuel Peters, and the awards were made as fol- lows:—Mounting, awarded to J. H. Irwin; graceful riding, J. H. Irwin and W. P. H. Covert; fancy riding, Richard Peters and W. P. H. Covert; daring feats, Richard Peters; slow riding, W. P. H. Covert and J. H. Irwin; fast riding, W. P. H. Covert, making a quarter of a mile in 53 seconds; dismounting, J. H. Irwin, Richard Peters, Lewis Fabian and W. P. H. Covert. The main prize was awarded to Richard Peters for daring feats, very artistically accomplished and warmly applauded by the large audience. W. P. H. Covert, the master, deserves credit for the manner in which everything was conducted.

PRIZE DRILL.—On the 18th inst., four companies attached to the Chancery Hall Scho... competed for two prizes at Boyleston Hall, Boston. The drill was excellent, especially that with the bayonet, which was introduced between the competing exer- cises. The following companies were present:—1st company, Capt. Powers; 2d company, Lieut. Barker; 3d company, Lieut. Keeler; 4th company, Capt. Roberts. The drill was under the charge of Instructor Capt. Hobart Moore. The judges were Capts. Bigelow, Frost and Perry. The drill continued about an hour, and then the judges declared Capt. Powers' company en- titled to the first prize (the colors), and Lieut. Barker's com- pany the second prize.

A MONSTER BULL FROG.—Sometime since, so report goes, a mammoth frog was captured in a cave near Indian Camp Spring, Tennessee, by a farmer, while upon an "exploring" expedition. The reptile is described as being three feet four inches in height, when in a sitting posture, weighs 93 pounds, and thinks nothing of making a leap of ten feet. His eyes are two and a half inches in diameter, and its general appearance is blue and repulsive.

AQUATICS.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

The negotiations for an Anglo-American yachting contest, which for months have been carried on between the owner of the English yacht Cambria and the members of the New York Club, have not as yet reached a satisfactory culmination, but from the correspondence between the parties we think it prob- able that we shall soon be enabled to announce that the match so much desired has been effected, as both parties are mani- festly in dead earnest:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.—SIR.—The New York Yacht Club having now formally replied to my challenge, dated the 3d of October, 1868, I venture to think the enclosed correspondence will show that there is a probability of the ocean race coming off, notwithstanding the existing differences of opinion as to the question of the proper mode of measure- ment, English or American. By the former

THEATRICAL RECORD.

Movements, Business, and Incidents of the Theatrical, Circus, Musical and Minstrel Profession.

Clipper Post Office.

TAKE NOTICE.—A stamped envelope, with address, must be enclosed for
Forward and every letter sent for.

T. H. Jefferson, Mons. Bidaux, Lon Chapin, C. W. Taylor, Richard Willis (2), Lowell & Simmonds, J. V. Melton, G. W. Howard, Dr. Chambers, Jas. H. Mulligan, Gardner & Kenyon, Dan Green, F. K. Thompson, Edward Flanagan, Tommy Sheridan, Harry Matthew, George Morris, W. B. Carroll, Willie Hindmarsh, Rex, Geo Ford, Hank Mudge, J. B. Everham, Reynolds Bros. Chas. Howard, Frank Campbell, Frank Mayo, Samuel May (2), Tony Denier, John Dyett, J. C. Myers, Frank Roche, John Ogle, Jas. Barger, F. W. Davenport, John L. Williams, Le Jeune Denneil, John Mulholland, Harry Coleman, J. M. French, Fred. Buckingham, Louise Sweetine, Maggie Mitchell, Leo Hudson, Annie Sheafe & Minnie Gray, Marie Pavor, Mrs John Denier, Sarah Nash, Mad. Ponsil, Kate Raymond, Tommy Weaver,

J. J. Wallace, M. B. Leavitt, James Ward, Robert Nickle, Frank Edwards, Sydney Cook, A. Hayes, Gonsalvo Bishop, W. G. Peterson, F. A. Gossin, Chas. Reynolds, H. Leslie, C. C. Palmer, W. A. Allen, N. D. Roberts, Barry Alden (2), Louis Gumpert, J. J. Jock, David O. Hoster, Geo. S. Morris, C. C. Chase, S. S. Russell, Tom Wakehurst, Jake H[illegible]aight, Fayette Welch, John[illegible]y Mack, Wm. Armstrong, Will West, J. K. Buckley, Wm. Conrad, Geo. Middleton, Minnie Lois, Ada Wray (3), Mad. Macarta, Jennie Xemmes, Ione Irving, Alice White, Nannie Kelsey, Millie Sartelli, Aline La Favre, Mrs E. Stokes, Annie Gibbons, Fanny Peak,

Sam Sharpley, Edwin Rupert, Prof. Hilton, M. L. Townsend, Leon Chenal, C. T. Parsloe, Wm. B. Fox, J. W. Gwen, Al. Barnes, John Hersee, George Fawcett Cooke, C. W[illegible]mak, D. W[illegible]caton, J[illegible]rescott, [illegible]an Sherma, Barney Williams, T. H. Shannon, Harry Wallace (2), Willie Budd, John Templeton, John Flores, Alfred, Mortimer, Frank West, J. C. McCollum, T. Griffin, W. B. Harrison, John Davis, W. F. Stanley, Harry R. Davies, Pat Cassee, Leone Lavender, Mary E. Hill, Kate Belden, Sallie Sweatman, Bertie Winthers.

Notice.

ADVERTISERS must hand in their favors before 6 o'clock on Monday evening, in order to have them appear in that week's issue.

CRy Summary.

BY "OUR JIM."

MONDAY, March 22, '69.

THIS is Farm Monday, but owin to the "protracktid illness" of me imply yist in Washinton, D. C., I'm kompeled, wonst more, to take me pen in hand, and git up the intrestin nuze which makes these colums so valuble. It's a nise thing to be a critick or i to a nuse paper, as I very well no from the eggperiens of the parst week. Some as the oder fokes and manedgers and such, found that I held the rakes, invitations and fre seets and suppers was xtended to me without no regard to xpens, for the boss, not taken kindly to these free blose, dont never git low lited to 'em, and everybody wide with everybody else to see who should hav the honner of me company fust. As a setist, I'm apt to compare wel, for a beginer, with the oldest hands at the bi sness. Inkcepted all wich came to hand, and sumtimes I et as much as 3 dinners in won da, and therebi ganed frends for meself as well as for the paper clamin me services. These blose is a Nu York institooshin, and is intended to secure in bonds of goodnis the hostile elements which make up managers and criticks; and I was struck with amase to se men hoom I nu to be ded enemies sethe dore to the same wittels and drink jist like so menny unwee

ma be xcused for introodin on me aggricultural fe a frase. Men hoom blaggarded one another like hell—pardin the unseemly langwidg—in their papers, sot down cheke be jole as if they'd bin boardin house ackweintances all there lives, and et and sd, and drunk, like brothers. I hev seen a good deal of lust and ravvenis etm in chepe bordin house, where a man has to ete vorashily in order to kepe sole and boddy together, but I sware I never notist sich gluttinin', and slushin', and gormandism as there is among critticks when the things doesnt cost 'em nuthin. Partees wich sene in there every da disgise looks like livin abolitins wich no wittles exodent intice to the dinner tabil, lowsed up like a Danyel Lambat at these costless bankwets, so to speke. There wos wun dinner I honored wich is wurthy of speshil notis. Here is the way it cum about:—

CORRESPONDINS.

1397½ FIFTH AVENUE, March the 17, 1869.

DERE "OUR JIM."—A fu of yare pursanil frends desires to mete you at a soshil dejoner to xpres to yu there felins in a substanshil manner. These frends embrases critticks, manidgers, actors, and other peepli "too numerous to menshin," to speke jokinly, whove rag with delite yure brilyant correskashins of wit and humer, wich alwase reminds us of Josef Miller in his brites day. You will plese name time and place whare it will be most xcedabilist and convesenyinist to mete and paras an evenin' in soshil enjoyment and conwivvyalnis.

Yours,
ALGERNON B. SMIKERS, and 100 others.

"To "Our Jim," *Dram. Ori.* NU YORK CLIPPER.

REPLI.

NU YORK CLIPPER OFFIS, NU Bildin, Senther and Lendher strete.

SINTER SMIKES AND SUN GENTLEMEN,—Your Mundhy letter was brot to me by a leter carryer in full uniform. Words fasent of sufishint adekwatenis enuf to cornwa the felins wich oppressis me at this time. Pardin me if I mite sujest, in plase of a dejoner, a dinner at twely inch I am most conversant with, and which is me stronge pint, to speke in a meny wane; and Sweeces gits em up in stile, inkloodin' pork and beens, livver and ingens, and uther luxyuries to temp a hankeritic man who hank ers after thing—a lookee. A little wine for thare stummick's sake can not be objected to, if not be allowed. It may be also sed in the proverbs of old, spesshilly among a class of pepil wich is proverbeal for whinin—this is anuther commicked Bushin, Mister Smikes and 100 others, and will giv you a full talist of the good things in stear. Let it be at dinner at 12, at Sweece's, on Saterdee.

"OUR JIM."

Far be it from me to xpashiate on that dinner at 12. Tru as the needil to the pole was the invited gests on time. Far be it from me to sipher up in figgers the numbers present, or the costs of the things. There was acters, and actresses, and manidgers, and critticks, without stint, and men wich I had never nu before, all drest in werry becummin and werry fashnabil close, most of em of a black hu, which is the most respectabilist culler, and don't sho durt like lite goods, wich is plen at a mele. Nun of me old chums was arakt to the fede, becors wen a man gits up a bitiel in the world, it isent quite the chese to kepe up ackwaintences of uther dase, xcept tha hav got up, too, so I got in with a bran nu set, menny of hoom woodent never hav noan me but for me rise in the world, showin how nessessary it is for pepil to git up in the world, and holt good pessshins, if tha ever xpect to move in perlite sesiety, and mix with perfesshinil eeters and jerrymanders. Such is the way of thing. Rich I dident git, and that was that thare perlite sessiety into wich I had got into, was perfeck gluttons; deer nose I never sene enny of me old frends ack like them; shrampane was drunk like water, and it was not until the gests was full and sattisfied that the flo of rosin was opind. Far be it from me to dilate on the menny things sed and dun; ask me not to blo me own trumpit as to the joaks, eppygrams, and puns wich I got off—hevin previsly committed 'em to memory for the purpis—as is customary in perlite sesiety. Far be it from me to speke of a playful dispute betwixt a forrin burlesk writer and a crittick on a daily mornin paper, wich waxt hot and wich led to a surprisin expersshin of sarkastickness on the part of the nusepaper man, boom I sided with becors he is a nusespaper man, as in duety bound; as he assended the tribune has ise flasht fire, as it ware, and he opind his wials of rath like a hungry tiger springin on his prey. Sez he—"What is this aristokratick bosh of whom so much is herd? My frend from the uther side calls us all ignoramuses and scotchmen, and sez he seeks us to dine with him, to whine with him, to speke well of his burlesks. Am I livin? [Yes, and sure hed good livvin, too," I remarkt jokesely, wich not bein in a rore.] Isn't there no critticis in this acsid land of ourn? as the gentilmin sez. Behold our gest, the immensil "Our Jim," hoos name is wun of them wich isent boun to di; look at him well; let him look, too, [illudin to the forrin gentilmen, and havin refrens to me]; did he ever behole a speckticle more full of comicksil glory? If think this is a travesty of sumethin sed by Mr. Damon, of the furm of Damon & Pithias. Mese I ventured to sujest that may be he'd nower seen persons more full of comicksil wisky, wich mace the walkin ring agin. And yit we are told that we hav to go to Inglind for our stars, for our acters, for our ideas. [Yes, and fur clowns, and wimmen who haint afraid to strip and sho thare legs and things, quietly sed, wich made sum howl agin.] (Forin gest ventured to reqwrk that the theatres is filled with Inglish acters, and orthess of plase.) Yes, continyed the paper man, tha coodent malk thare salt at home, so we took 'em up, and done for 'em; yes, and we sho up yer wimmen's pints on trial as we show the pints of a horse—we strip yer wimmen, and examin this leg, and that thi, and sho up their heats, and if thare all rite, we brigg 'em out before an Amerykin publiks, becors we carnt git no nativ talent to sho themselves in such a state of nateness. (Forriner—It's a base slander, shel not—I'll bet a pint, I short it best to adjurn the arggyment, and with this vu sum wun attempted to thro wotter on the trubbled elemints, but tha was water tite, [whis key tite, I segely broke in, and that sed 'em a laffin so that all hands tuk another drink, and then the perlite sessiety broke up amid the enthoosiasstick cheres of a thousend voices, wishing "Our Jim" long lite and plenty to eet and drink.] As the assembly was dispersin, I got off these lines, wich you will see is nu and novel:—

TO ME PARTIN FRENDS.

1.

There's a lite in the winder, for yu, dere frends,
And I wish you a safe passig home;
I don't think there's nothin like a dinner wich tends
To bring pepil to feel as a fammy primr;
If I'd but a thousand a yere, joky pals,
I'd give yu a feed erry da.
And invite the Shrooks to send round thare Sals,
And Kellogs, and Janes, without pa.

2.

The larst rose of summer has faded and gone,
And fond hartis is bestin for yu;
Then linger not, frends, in the streets, til the morn—
We regret it, dere pals, if you do.
I don't think I shill marry this yere,
[illegible]times is uncertin and tite;
[illegible]n jaw or bon swar, I really dont keer,
Or [illegible]ther worns, frends, all, good nite.

[illegible]e comedity [illegible]vide me pa the xpens of the dinner.—OUR JIM.]

. . . . I intendid to ax a good deel to da, for I'm as ful of joaks as they is of its contents, but the fulnis of our colums and the demans of our advertisers injuces me to eri posthaven, wich moses held, emfit, which [illegible] bummers never dus. Besides, me honist frend wich sets [illegible]eloit, more fuently known as the man in the flies, is anxi[illegible] have a fu wurds room this week; as he has sumthin to sa[illegible] Mr. Taloor and his 'Temptist.' In such a emergenesse I [illegible]ld bring me lines and verses and comsticil consaits to a dyin agonee, but I'll know that in unsyin there is stronth. To [illegible]ber you will now comfess on Mister Shakspier's "Temp[illegible]st," and inicydate such passigis as is too difficult for ornery minds.

MODERN EGOTISM CLIPPER.—Coming events cast their shadders by fours—a old tourism wich is xemplifide in the case of the new Grand Hoppera, formally called Pikeses. At it his expected that Grand Shakespearian revivis will culminate, a thing apyrehensions has fo whether that classick institution will be turned into a brewery or a distillery, or a Erie Railroad depoyt, will be fofever set to rest. Has the intelligent public are visibly awair, the property in quesshion as been purchast by a fural gentleman o the name of Pisqus, no means to put things fo[illegible] in tiptop style, arvin ingaged that immigrant Humpidumpition, Mr. Clifton Taylor, as manager and hed [illegible]sarallesurly of the [illegible]

hup with the bulls and [illegible]bares o Wall strete (pardon the goak), and is preparid [illegible]go his wheal pile onto this grand exparsment. Sos, gorjus things is antisipated. The furst attraxion will be the Tempest in a Teapot. A large number of fuss class thes[illegible] corpses as been ingaged. Ned Davinport, our lo[illegible]ackle favorite, oo as dissolved is connexion with the [illegible]avinport Brothers for this purpus, is to pla the roal of Pros[illegible]erous; that risin young favrite Frank Mayoe does Ferdi[illegible]nant; Billee Davi[illegible]ch acts Calibash and Marandy, Miss Jo[illegible]ephine Fiddles, with other favrites. The orignal Shakespiot, from the British Museum, will be amongst the propputies used for the revivle. Likewise the nondescrip beastus from Woodses Museum. Likewise Mister Carding has Antony. A powerfille cast! A critikle bisection of the speaktickle mite not be out o place just ere. Scene fust act fust representis a deck of a ship cotched into a storm at see. A new set o thunder and lightnin as been manufactured at great expents to give effec to this scene. Of course, there is *Ole* Scratch to pay ginerelly, and as ushel the parsingers takes it hout in blaggardin of the capting and is hofficers. Old Shake as ben xposed, from this, to ave ben a mariner, from the way o shathers nautikle lingoes around, all wich wo[illegible]be a feek thof the frases in use in them times was prol[illegible]y consid[illegible]ably different from what they be now. If so, all right. Wel, the wessel is shipwrekt, and we ave next a b'lisland, with the shell of Prosperous, oo comes in a er serpassin lovliness. She is apprehonsuous of a naccident to the ship afersed, but old Prosp, thin'kin probly of is outstandin accounts, tells er to "be collected," and purshuant to the subjec of the wrek, tells er er istory, a long rigmarole about is bein a Duck of Millinary, which she swallers like a good dautor oo knows the advantages of roobal poolshun. E reminds er ow e fled with er from Millan as a little babee in is harms, to escape a brother's prossecution, and she, recollectin that she wasn't old enuff to cry at that time concleudes to ave it out now. It wos appears that this wessel contains is mortal enemies, and e, it appears, ex come the Roller over em, and caused this melancholic shipwrek. To assist im in is designs e summons Hariel, but oo is to do the part, unless Mister Taylor imself, disponent saith not. I think little Alice Arrison would come in strong ere, with er song of Gettin' on the Boots, but this may seem offishus on my part. Praps Hariel would better shoot some o the Henglish Bronds. But ole Prosp is not "limited" (like a limberorms company) in is resources, and e as another servant, com e calls Calliborne, or Calibash, oo is no remarkable for is brightness e can grin the flesh off a tree, and goes round cussin of hevervody promiscuous—remindin one, in fact, of the critick of one of our ledin daylies after making is supper off a quart o persimmons. To ear Cal talk you might supose im to be a eddicated contryband:—"You taught me langwidge, and my profit on it is I know ow to curse the red plague red you for learning me your infurnle langwidge!"

Orever, e obeys. Next we ave that nice young youth, Ferdinant, oo comes in a chasin of Hariel, oo is transmografused into a nimp of the sea. She sings:—

"Fre I am from Roarin' River,
All the way as you diskiver;
If my wife dies I'le git another
Frooty little yaller gal,
Just like Golder.
O lord gals,
Let us all git frisky,
Skiddikedink, skiddecedink, skiddekedinkydido;
O, lord! forth along de wisky.
We hed aken ven I git a little tipsy!"

[A clog dance would come in well just ere, and would be sure of a henocry.] The song as ght not be exactly like Shakspier's, but Billy might hav writ it, and the thing is jes as sensibl, I confend, as

"Bow, wow, wow!
The wach dogs bark;
Bow, wow, wow,
Hark, hark, hark,
And cock-a-doodle do!"

Now, why in the name o comonner reuse couldn they a took en a segestion, say from

"*Hoop*-de-doodan do!"

which, you know, is the prinsipple now in vogue amongst our dramatists, oo localizes hevery think nowadays. I ave eard it wispered that Mr. Fisque, the letses, is studyin for the part Prosperous, which e will double with Mr. Davinport, one takin of one scene, and the other another, alternately. If e should do so, e will probly introduce a grand Railroad Scene *a la Flatter Dark*, into which he will be diskivered, prelin it for Binghamton, with sevril millions o' and cash with he didn't get someow, and bein broughten back to is town countin' house next mornin, in time for is rolls and coffee, by Hariel—witch I shouldn't wonder, owever, if a [illegible] does the same, monney bein the talism[illegible] [illegible]verythink. And, betwixt you and [illegible] [illegible]e also, in the Grand [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Station, N. Y., where the concern has been wintering, is all. The wagons, chariots, vans and dens, have been repainted d look as good as new. Emblazoned on the panels are illustra- from the Holy Bible, enframed in magnificent carved mould- and plate looking glass. The Golden Chariot is a great fea- in the procession. The war elephant, Tippo Saib, the per- ing elephant, Jenny Lind, the Tom Thumb elephant, together with a fine collection of wild animals, of about fifteen cages, will make up the show. Prof. Langworthy takes charge of the performing animals. The managers have made a pretty clean sweep of the animal market in this city, having bought up all that Ritchie, the animal importer had, and those on exhibition at Wood's Museum. Isaac E. Kelly, O. J. Ferguson, John Lyke and Henry Barnum, are proprietors. H. Barnum, manager; O. J. Ferguson, advertising; John Lyke, treasurer; Charles Garler, writer.

Alex Robinson's Consolidated Show will start from Dayton, Ohio, for a western tour. His procession will be, as it proved last summer, small, if not superior in grandeur to anything of the kind ever before seen in this country. The Neptune car, with representations of Undine and her Water Nymphs, is one of the largest vehicles ever used on the road for a circus. Surmounting this car will be a number of ladies in dazzling apparel, representing the Naiad Queen attended by the Sprites of Darkness; also four Amazons dressed in steel armor, representing Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. The Golden Chariot will be drawn by thirty-two horses. The Dragon Pagoda, carved from solid wood, is to be a feature in the procession. The Polyhymnia will lead off, discovering most exquisite taste. The company engaged consists of the following:—Miss Dumont, Mad. Reynolds, the female gymnast; Thomas Watson, Willie Burrow, Robert Johnson, Little Ducrow, Lazzelle, Franklin Leach, Parker and John Willock, clowns; Johnny Boker and a ballet dancer; Charles Myette, George Maidern, the Gilbert sisters, bareback riders, and trapeze ladies. There will be dens of lions, tigers, leopards, bears and tropical birds. The canvas will be a large one. Yankee Robinson is general superintendent; P. A. Older, manager; John Muir, treasurer; W. C. Coup, assistant Manager; J. M. Chandler, advance agent; and W. C. Coup, contracting agent.

James Robinson's Champion Circus will start from Philadelphia. This concern is owned by Dan Gardner and Mr. Kenyon, and consists of an equestrian corps and a number of cages of animals. Among the performers are James Robinson and his son Clarence, Eliza Kenyon, Mad. Camilla Gardner, Robert Hunting, Dan Gardner, Lester, Sneed, Harry Kiss, Matt McCallum and Charles Kenyon. The latter will introduce the trick horse Ingomar. In the menagerie will be found a pair of African leopards, South American panther, spotted hyena, African zebu, black bear, cinnamon bear, South American llama, white wolf, African ibex, Australian Kangaroo, African porcupine, lachneumon, pair of spotted axis deer, trained elephant, pair of Asiatic Arabian camels, Asiatic dromedary, twenty-five feet high, apes, monkeys and baboons of every variety, species and description; tropical birds of rare plumage, consisting of African peleans, gold and silver pheasants, macaws, white and pea-fowl, crested cockatoos, etc. Douglas Stevens is leader; Daniel Gardner, manager; James Robinson, equestrian director; and William Henry Gardner, advertiser.

Bryan's Grand Menagerie, Circassian and Circus.—This, one of the few shows that made any money last season, goes out again this year with its attractions materially augmented and as fresh as paint can make it. Mr. Bryan, although comparatively a young showman, is a tower of strength in the profession, and as a shrewd, keen business manager is second to none in the country. His company will consist of Mdlle. Josephine, Libbie Showles, James De Morrest, James Heaming, John Conklin, Burroughs, Burdeau, Jacob Shewire, James Maguire and James Wambold, together with twenty-two head of animals and two performing elephants. John Bryan, manager; O. C. Campbell, treasurer, and C. H. Castle, advertiser.

Dan Rice's Circus.—This well known clown and manager starts out this summer with a railroad show of his own, he having traveled the past three seasons for other parties, and on salary. He intends opening his season in Cincinnati, O., on April 5th, and remains one week. As Adam Forepaugh opens there with his concern the same week, it is very likely that things will be hot and a break-me-down experienced by both parties. It is hoped that the low style of attacking each manager's private character will not be resorted to by the writers of the two concerns, as is generally the custom when "Greek meets Greek" or two shows come in opposition to each another. Dan's "Nailed's Humorist," as Daniel is originally known, has done considerable of his summer's printing himself, as he owns a printing office and a country paper in Girard, Pa. The company consists of S. Q. Stokes and family, J. H. Trewalla, Barry and Wm. William Young, J. Nichols, Frank Ramsdell, Edgar Clark, Mr. Jaynes, Jenny Perry, Chas. Reed, Chas. Weightman, Will am Robins and Daniel Rice. The last two mentioned will clown it. Of course the blind horse "Excelsior" will be the great card of the concern. C. Stowe is writer; John Dingess, advertiser. P. Ryan has the concert show in the big canvas and is the candy butcher.

Forepaugh will start his extensive menagerie and circus from Connersville, Ind., in April. He has engaged for the equestrian department W. T. Aymar and wife, James Madigan, John Naylor, Charles Madison, Brown, Sandford, the Hutchings Brothers, Harry Slate, Sam Sinehart and the Torraine Brothers. He will have twenty-four dens of wild animals. *Jack Wagner* is advertising Adam Forepaugh, manager. Gone to Chicago, Kenosha, Wis., and John Keegan, of Philadelphia, have rented and are to run the inside concert. The three Sutton Brothers, William E. Burke, Mrs. Tom King and Clara Diamond and sister are engaged.

Dan Castello's Great Show and Menagerie will consist of ten cages of animals, two elephants, two camels, the Van Amburgh canopy chariot the Quande Family, consisting of gymnasts, acrobats and equestrians; Jule Kent, Dan Castello and Thomas Pepper. This concern will have on exhibition for the first time in this country, a barbe beast and a grey spring bok. James M. Nixon will be manager; Charles Peil, advertiser, and Egbert Howes, treasurer.

Stone and Norton's Western World Circus starts from Berrien Springs, Mich., on May 1st, for the road, on wheels. The company consists of Mad. Macarte, Charlotte Dunbar, Tillie Norton, Albert Aymar, Nicolo Norton, Prof. Antonio, Jerry Hopper, Andrew Gaffney, John Lawrence, the Georgian Brothers, Charles Montelle, W. H. Stowe, William Hoyton, and Prof. Cobb's performing dogs and monkeys. Joe Gorton's silver corner band will ride in a new chariot, drawn by ten spotted Mexican horses.

C. T. Ames' New Orleans Circus and Menagerie.—This concern opens the season in New Orleans, La., at Tivoli Circle, on April 19th, and will travel during the season by railroad and on wheels. The company consists of Mesdames Ames and Codona, Ella Eugenie, Jennie Parker, Mary Howard, Harry Codona, Jr., Master Codona, The Holland Family (John, Sr., John, Jr., George and Edward), Harry Tibbs, the Castillion Brothers (Thomaso, Teadora and Albertol), Masters Willie, Francisco and Eddie, Johnny Lawson and Pussy Evans, clowns; C. Smith, band leader, and R. McCormack, canvasman. There are attached to the concern fourteen dens of animals, an elephant, two white Circassian camels, a pair of rhinoceros and a bison. The trained horses embrace Stonewall, Beauregard, Ramarall, Snowflake, Garry Olden, Lucy Stone and Ben Butler. The procession of the caravan is to be the most extensive yet witnessed in the south, the great feature being the driving of lions, tigers and leopards in the retinue by Lengel and Eugenie. Doctor Chambers is manager, and J. L. Breese, treasurer. They run their own side shows, and Stiles and McCormack are the candy and lemonade fakirs.

Alex. Robinson's International Hippocomique and World Circus starts from Utica, N. Y., early in April, with the following organization:—The Robinson Family, Mad. Marie, Mlle. Annie, Master Alex, Master Thomas, H. A. Kingsdale and two sons, A. Showers, Jerome Tuttle, Boyd Robinson, Clarence Burton, Young Angelo, W. Carroll, Wilson, Mr. Hill, Master Dan and Lee Powell, clown and equestrian director. The concern has new wagons, new canvas, band chariot and several new horses. Alex. Robinson is manager; George W. Stevens, treasurer; T. B. Deery, business manager, and Richardson heads the paste brigade.

John Robinson's Circus will be organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, and start early with the following company:—Thomas Francell, Charles, Master Frank, Mlle. Francis, John Wilson, Archie George Sloman, Nat. Horner, Willie and Frank, Adelaide, Robbins, Charlie Rivers and W. J. Jacobs. John Robinson, manager; G. N. Peters, treasurer; W. W. Durand, manager; I. O. Davis, advertiser; Thomas Canham, [illegible].

Orton & Co.'s Circus starts from Des Moines, Iowa, in May, for a tour through the south western States and Mexico. Everything has been gotten up in good style. The company embraces the following:—Miles Orton and wife, the Lamont Brothers, Albert, Newton and William; Harry Hart, clown; Jerry Hopper, Harry Gardner, Miles Orton, Irene, Jessie, Julian Reeves, William Holland, N. Ratsforth, Andy Judson, Biddinger, M. Gerard and Master Leon. J. B. Gaylord is advance agent.

Dr Thayer's Circus is a new organization, which opened in Pittsburgh, Pa., about a month ago, since which time several changes have been made in the company. The party at present consists of Frank J. Howes, equestrian director; Mlle. Marie, principal equestrienne; George Kelly, the champion leaper; James Reynolds, clown; Charles Burrows, Burdeau, William Morgan, Charles Sherwood, C. Lourie, and Wilcox. Dr. James L. Thayer is manager; Fred. Dubois, advertiser; Fred. Hunt, writer; and Henderson and Lon White, concert troupe and candy stands.

Lake's Hippo-Olympiad is at present traveling in the South, and will be on the road all this summer. The company, as at present organized, consists of Agnes Lake, Little Willie, Little Emma, Wm. Lake, Sam Hendle and wife (Mlle Pauline) Joe Stewart, H. Nichols, Fred. Lazelle, Harry Franklin, Eugene Leach, Ned Ainsley, John Naylor, Wm. Milson, Billy Foster, Phil. Diefenbach, Geo. Powers, J. C. Murphy, Geo. Hindlick, Chub Crane, Robert Eckart, Theodore Friz, Joe Comstock, Gus Kisseg, John Bisco, J. W. Pithian, Dan Fox, Sol Shade, Mons. Miller, Tom Pennington, J. C. Murphy, Wm. Milson, Jimmy Williams, John Lowlow, the Milson Brothers and Nelson Keese and family.

W. M. Franck's Oriental Circus and Egyptian Caravan starts Westward from Detroit, Mich., on April 19th. This concern has been elaborately gotten up for the season. He has imported a troupe of Arabs, who will form an attractive feature of the show. A mandril, carded as a big ape, a man, will appear as a "Monkey Circus Rider," riding on horseback, jumping over objects, does the manual of arms and discharges a gun. The company consists of Lucille Watson, Charles Pia, Ted Holloway, R. Hannon, George Cutler, Mad. Cutler, the Miles Family, Geo. M. Clark clown, and F. H. Rosston, equestrian director. Mr. French has lately purchased an elephant standing twelve and a half feet high. This concern will be offered by I. M. French, manager; F. H. Rosston, equestrian director; A. Springer, general business agent; Geo. McClellan, treasurer; Wm. D. Storey, leader of band, and Dr. R. P. Jones, advertising agent. The procession will be a grand affair—the golden chariot of Cleopatra, drawn by sixteen camels (just imported), and driven by a real Arab, leading in a van, preceded by an open den containing six lions, which will be performed by Geo. W. Hale as the lion-ores along. After these will follow the Oriental cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen, the elephants, the Arabs on dromedaries, the animal car, the band in fairy car, and the rear of fans, wagons, &c., &c. The parade, according to the published programme, will be a very pretty affair.

Stone and Murray's Circus starts from Bridgeport, Conn., early in April, and opens in excellent style, with the following company:—John Henry Cooke, Mlle. Henrietta, George Cooke, the Snow Brothers, Columbus (contortionist), George Hutchinson and his performing dogs, John Murray, Den Stone, Fred Sagrino and others. Gus Sagrino, assistant advertiser; Mr. Maltby, master of properties; Mr. Murray, contractor; Chit Moore, manager, and George Murray, clown. John Barnell has the side show and candy stand privileges. In the procession will be the chariot, drawn by sixteen horses, and driven by David Percival.

The European Circus.—The proprietors of this concern have been busy during the past winter making arrangements for the approaching season, refitting and redecorating their chariot, carriages and vans. The properties, equipments and paraphernalia are all new. The season will be inaugurated about the 19th of April, on the lot corner of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, and the concern will travel principally through the Southern New England towns. The equestrian company consists of Frank Pastor, his first appearance in America after a long absence; James E. Cooke, Fred. Watson, Marquiss, the Brazilian rider, Herr John Holtum, Shappy and Whitney, Conrad Family, Carlo performing dog, Billy Whitaker and Sam Long, clowns; Little Mack, the Wells Family, Chas. Sands, Henry Sebanti, Carlotte De Herz, Miss J. Watson, Cecile Watson, and Mr. Pierce, with the den of wild animals and a drove of domesticated animals; Walter Waterman, equestrian director; Edgar, musical director; Lew June, advertiser; J. Fonhay, treasurer, John Nathans, manager. The stock of the European has been wintering in Columbia Co., N. Y., under the supervision of Mr. Henry Whitaker, sick and B. S. Lamb, at the company's building on the Bloomingdale road, this city, where, during the winter months, daily practice of both performers and horses have been given.

Hemmings, Cooper & Whitby's Menagerie and Circus starts from Philadelphia, and, after making a few stands in the neighboring towns, shows in East Liberty, Pa., and then to Pittsburgh, travelling by rail until the concern reaches North Vernon, Ind., where they take their stock and wagons, and "wheel it" on the road. In addition to twelve cages of animals and the baby elephant Titania, the following company have been secured:—Mrs. C. Warner, formerly Mrs. Dan Rice; Mrs. R. Hemmings, Mad. Whitby, James McMahon, Miss Nibbie Clements, Camille Hall, Mad. Elvira, Mrs. Williams, Harry Whitby, Luke Rivers, Philip Kingsdale, Williams and Manken, Fred. Herbert, H. Batty, Claude De Havens, Clint Williams and William Porter. The last three play clown, John H. Williams performs the horse, H. Whitby is manager; R. Hemmings, equestrian director; James E. Cooper, treasurer; Fred. Bailey, advertiser, and C. S. Kidder, assistant manager; Harry Enochs has all the inside and outside privileges, consisting of a candy stand under the big canvas, ice cream stand and an outside side show. The concern has a new three centre pole canvas and go out in good shape.

Nelsey's Circus starts from New York and opens in Williamsburgh, L. I., on the 12th of April. The concern goes out equipped in good style, with new trappings, good stock of horses and a fine company of acrobats, gymnasts and equestrians, consisting of Madame Fernandez and La Petite Louise, the Delavanii Brothers, Mr. St. Clair, Melville, Charles Gilman, Robinson and his performing dogs, William Naylor, Ida Marie, Samuel Stickney, Owens, and S. J. Sweeney, equestrian director. Andrew J. Nixon, advertiser; John Tryon, writer; Wm. Ketcham, assistant advertiser. A concert show will be given in the big canvas after the regular performance.

Henry Bailey & Co.'s Circus and Menagerie, which has been wintering at Cairo, Ill., and their week in Illinois, has been fitted up in good style for the summer's campaign, and will open their season on April 19th, in St. Louis, for two weeks, and then make a tour of the west. A rhinoceros, imported to this country last year, has been added to their show, also a collection of wild animals, numbering in all about twenty cages, and a drove of ten camels. Among the performers are Mlle. Marie Elise, Mad. Zoe, Henrietta Sagrino, Josephine Rowland, Sig. Sebastian Quesada and his Iberian family, Geo. M. Clark clown, and the four Frazer brothers, Ben Frazer, clown and equestrian director; Hercules Libby, George Morton, Sig. Ferranti, King and Tye, James Wambold, Clarence Drake, Oswald Howes, Mr. Withers, musical director; Robert Dingess, advertiser; Fred. Lawrence, writer.

Carl J. North's Circus starts from Chicago, Ill. This is a new concern, and has been equipped and organized by W. H. Sheppard. Carl J. Myers is advertiser.

Charley Crowell's Gigantic Circus, at present traveling through Illinois, comes north shortly, and will travel through the New Jersey in a live showman, and will have a first class concern on the road.

A. C. Grady's Circus is a new concern that will start from Easton, Pa.

George De Haven will get out with a show some time in May.

John Robinson's Circus will show in Nashville on May 1st.

L. Stickney, one of the well known Negro Minstrels, is at present at the International Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., and disabled by a late accident that he is confined to the house and cannot perform. As he is in distress, he would like to hear from his friends in this vicinity as soon as possible. He would like to hear from his brother Francois.

Dr. Townsend, who lays claim to the title of champion tight rope walker, and who is an expert on the *trapeze*, cloud swing and horizontal bar, may be engaged by addressing him, as per advertisement in another column.

Dr. Townsend, representing himself through an advertisement, has engaged our big Consolidation Show will report at Our Office on the 29th inst., and start on the 31st inst. Our Office will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Our Office will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

JOKE ON GEORGE FOREPAUGH'S.—The following letter from G. F. Orrin, of Orrin's California Circus, during the carnival at Guatemala: jokes played on the company, &c., dated Feb. 26th, 1869.—FRANK QUEER.—

STEAMER QUEEN HAVING ARRIVED at CHAMPERICO at Guatemala, and they Dear Sir:—I received a letter from you yesterday. I finished there on the 9th were quite a treat to all the people, which was a great time there. The 9th, the last day of Carnival with people, and after the performance everybody was in the Plaza de Toros was covered in flour and gold dust, or more properly speaking, Dutch metal, which is the custom on the last day of the carnival. It is considered one of the jokes of the season. At night, in the theatre, we came in for our share, every performer being pelted with eggs and flour, the eggs loaded with Dutch metal. flour and scents. Aque Florida was squirted all over the performers, but the tent was crowded to excess, we, like the ancient Romans, thought it a good sign in Guatemala, no amusements of any kind being allowed for forty days. It ought to be called the City of Churches, there being *only* twenty-five churches and 1,500 priests. They have services for them, commencing at seven years old. I gave twelve performances, four in the theatre ring upon the stage, four in the Plaza de Toros, and the last four under canvas, a very fine theatre in a beautiful square, surrounded by orange and lemon trees. And such a lovely climate, but too many priests. I was sorry to leave the place, but there was no chance to live there, unless I joined the church and wore a fig cutter and black cloak. I made money, as I went there by chance, in a good time, had no rain, and during the holidays; but at any other time I don't believe any company could make money, as two opera companies burst up there within the last two years. It seems as if the priests try the hardest to injure every amusement that visited there; every night I performed they gave an amateur performance free, although I had to pay $10 for every show to one of their institutions, hospital or some charit ble dodge. As I said before, it's a city of churches and they ought to live alone. I am now on my way to San Jose, Costa Rica, and expect to be there in about six weeks. Letters, etc., will always reach me directed care A. B. Boyd, Esq., Panama.

EUGENE B. LEACH, the gymnast and vaulter, is in Elmira, N. Y., having just arrived from Lake's Southern Circus, and will join Robinson at Dayton, O., on the 3d of April.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, clown and comic singer, advertises that he can be engaged.

JOHN ROBINSON'S circus begins the season at Cumminsville, Ohio, about the 5th of April, and then comes to Cincinnati, following hard on Dan Rice, who opens in Porkopolis on the 3d. John has just purchased a lot, 100 by 128 feet, on the north east corner of Ninth and Plum streets, in that city, for the round sum of $40,000, and will immediately proceed to erect thereon an amphitheatre.

BOYD, the athlete, who has the repute of being "some" on the three flying trapeze and as a somersaulter, may be engaged through J. B. Leo, his agent, as per advertisement.

NAT AUSTIN, well known as a reliable and good clown, is not "fixed" for the tenting season, and, to gain that end, has an advertisement in this week's CLIPPER.

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN engaged for French's Circus are requested to meet in Detroit, Mich., on April 19th.

CHARLES NOYES left Galveston, Texas, with his circus company for Bryan on the 13th inst.

H. M. SMITH'S CRESCENT CITY CIRCUS was on March 9th performing in British Honduras, from which place a correspondent under that date says:—"We are performing here to crowded houses. The company comprises the following:—M'lle Josephine, Miss Cornelia Smith, M'lle Laura, Misses Ella and Laura, Horace M. Smith, Master Frank, the Mace Brothers, Gus Shaw, clown, Messrs. Jimmy Wallace, Little Jimmy and others. Gus Shaw will return to the States on or about the first of April. All letters addressed to him, 225 Poydras street, New Orleans, La., will be received by him if mailed before April 5th."

Negro Minstrelsy.

"HAMLET," in black, is presented by Cameron and Dixey's Minstrels, Philadelphia, this week, with E. N. Slocum as Hammy; Lew. Simmons as Horatio; E. Dixey as Laertes; Harry Lehn as Polonious, and Geo. Carles as Ophelia.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS perform in Indianapolis, Ind., on April 2d, an I Arlington's party are there on the 13th.

ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS are billed to appear in Quincy, Ill., on March 25.

THE BUCKLEYS put in one appearance at Stancliff Hall, Elmira, N. Y., on March 18th. G. Swaine Buckley, Jake Budd, and Pete Lu are the comedians of the company, and all made a good impression on the Elmira people. Willie and Johnny Budd also pleased the audience in their songs and dances.

THE JAPS remain another week at the Theatre Comique, Philadelphia.

THE OLD COMPANY return to Hooley's Opera House, Brooklyn, this week, from their Boston trip, and a most attractive programme is presented, introducing seven comedians.

AT WILSON'S OPERA HOUSE, St. Louis, a change was made in the first part the past week, Dan Shelby talking the tamborine end instead of Bray, who has left the company, and Tom Williams appearing as bones instead of Shelby. The principal feature the past week has been Harry Carr, the Man Fish.

NEWCOMB'S MINSTRELS were announced to give two performances in New Haven, Conn., on March 22d and 23d., on which occasion Fayette Welsh was to occupy one end, with Dave Wilson opposite him. N. D Roberts is doing the business managing, with W. C. Dornen as advertising agent.

DUPREZ AND BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS performed in Nashville, Tenn., on March 13th and 14th. A correspondent says:—"Masonic Hall was crowded both nights to its utmost capacity with the admirers of burnt cork and opera. The company is a large one, and is composed of a number of the musicians, with some good burlesque performers. In the first part the opening chorus, 'Hark the Thrilling Horn,' was rendered in a capital manner, the company rounding the sixes and blending beautifully in the various choruses. The jokes were new and not the stale rehash usual to entertainments of this kind. The 'Barber Red Opera' was produced with fine effect. Frank Kent, as the *prima donna*, personated the part with grace and no little of the ridiculous. The double clog of Parkhurst and Collins took well. The troupe, headed by Duprez, paraded the different streets and made the welkin ring with their fine band. Their route is Bowling Green, Ky., Memphis, and back to Indiana."

THE WITHDRAWAL OF R. M. Carrol from Kelly and Leon's Minstrels appears to have been attended with some difficulty, not to mention the amount of money it cost the management. In referring to the matter, the St. Louis *Times* of a late date, says:—"The difficulty between Carroll and Leon originated in consequence of certain adverse comments of the Cleveland press and other western papers, concerning the bawdy character of a portion of the entertainment. Finding that any further toleration of such acting and talking would injure the company, Carroll was discharged. He had a written contract with Leon to serve as 'end man' from January 11th to April 11th, 1869, at a salary of $77.50 per week, all expenses to be paid by the employer. His connection with the company terminated at Sandusky, Feb. 18th, under a peremptory order from Leon that he should not perform with the company any longer. He remained with the company offering his services each evening, as per contract, until it arrived at St. Louis, when, after he had sued out an attachment, Leon sent for him and settled the matter by paying him $610, claiming that it was worth that much at least to have him out of the company, and that they never should play on the same stage at the same time again, if he (Leon) had to forfeit $1,000 a night to prevent it."

DASHINGTON AND KLING'S Æolian Minstrels are organizing for an Eastern tour; the company comprises the following performers:—Jerry Dashington, Master Wagner, Al Clark, Harry Hamlington, Billy Morris, Frederick Williams, C. Johnson, Frank Dumont, F. Millson, J. B. Carter, P. Hames, Thos. Yates, Masters Millies and Charley, with J. W. Cavanah and Charles Kling as agents.

DUPREZ AND BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS are advertised ahead as follows:—Bowling Green, Ky., 22d; New Albany, Ind., 23d; Vincennes, Ind., 24th; Evansville, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 29th; Vincennes, 29th, and Terre Haute, Ind., 30th, 31st and 1st April.

ALPHONSE BERGERON, one of the old members of Duprez and Benedict's, rejoined the company at Lexington, on the 10th, as cornetist. Bishop, Richards, Hicks, and Dumont comprise the vocal quartet.

HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS will perform in Owego, N. Y., 23d; Binghamton, 24th; Syracuse, 25th and 26th; Utica, 27th, and Albany, 30th and 31st.

NEWCOMB'S MINSTRELS show in Newark, N. J., on the 25th, 26th, and 27th inst., at the Opera House.

Music Halls.

AT DEAGLE'S VARIETIES, Chicago, Ill., Annie Hindle is said to have made a decided hit in her impersonations of male characters and her rapid changes. Chief among her songs are "I will Stand by my Friend," "He's a Pal o' Mine," and "Rocketty Jack," in which she wakes up the house thoroughly. Campbell's Dutch song and dance and Billy Allen's Essence are both pronounced good acts. Sallie Mason is a favorite. The Lopez Family of gymnasts appear this week.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Nashville, Tenn., is said to be rewarded with a good house each night, who manifest their appreciation of the judicious selections made by the management. A host of "corkiter" talent is the property headed by Johnny Smith, with Bartine and Sullivan. Jo. Woods is a good extempo barytone singer. The leading lady, Miss Ettie Barker, has a benefit on the 19th. The "White Fawn" was produced for the occasion. Sig Gus. Barroun has introduced the Black Crook Ballet Divertissement, in which the entire company shake their heels.....

At the Olympic Music Hall, G. W. Morningstar is engaged.

THE COMPANY at present engaged at the Varieties, Montreal, Canada, consists of Frank Hays, G. F. Moore, the Sutton Brothers, C. F. Bryant, T. L. Jackson, F. Hogan, P. Vachon, T. Taylor, Miss L. Page and Lizzie Legrange.

EDWIN RUPERT had been so favorably received at the Theatre Comique, Indianapolis, Ind., as to warrant the management in prolonging his engagement another week. Our correspondent says:—"He has made one of the most popular hits with the admirers of burnt cork ever here. His marvelous changes, costly and elegant wardrobe, strike the eye favorably, while his songs, such as 'Up in a Balloon, Boys,' 'Saratoga Belle,' and the 'Bells are Ringing for Sarah,' have created a *furore*. Rupert does 20 changes, and each act is *encored*. He opens on the 22d with manager W. Leo Smythe, in Pittsburgh, and goes thence to the Tammany. J. H. Childers, the musket drillist, Frank Carleton, song and dance man, and Leonora Creed, *danseuse* and actress, are in their last week. They open on the 22d, with H. W. Williams, at the Pittsburgh Theatre. Frank Wilson has been tendered a benefit by the managers, which comes off on the 25th. Millie Fiora, *danseuse*, put in an appearance on the 18th; also Johnny Rushton, jig and clog dancer. The Mayling Sisters, Lizzie and Maggie, Ella Bertrand, Maggie Clark, Johnny Cortoris, and E. D. Gooding remain in the company."

THE CAN-CAN was the feature the past week at the Opera House, Harrisburgh, Pa. A correspondent says:—"Lou Edwards has changed her *role* to that of balladist. The night she attended the performance she sang 'Beautiful Isle of the Sea,' which was sweetly rendered and met with a hearty *encore*. Bell continues to give his 'E-sence,' Murray and Edwards, in their double acts, keep the audience in good humor while they are on the stage. Den Howe swings through the air on his flying trapeze. 'Under the Lamp Post' is underlined, but it will be some time before they can withdraw the 'Can-can' to produce it."

AT THE METROPOLITAN HALL, Washington, D. C., the programme comprises the usual amount of comic singing by Nellie Edwards; clog dancing by Marie Zoel; Ethiopian eccentricities by Billy Hart and Geo. L. Hall; feats on the slack wire by Louisa Rosheil; herculean feats by the powerful Herr Holtum; sentimental singing by Julia Barton, and *ballet* and solo dancing by Susie Summerfield, Millie Stacey, Maggie Hunter, Miss Rosheil, Addie Russell, Miss Zoel and Mons. Leon Chenat. Our correspondent says:—"Marie Zoel re-appeared on the 15th, after an absence of several weeks and received quite a hearty welcome. In the first part she sang 'Daisy Dean,' and was heartily applauded. Sammy Williams was obliged to retire from the company at very short notice on the 18th, in consequence of the management requesting him to make his speedy exit. The old story, benefits, was the cause of the parting. M. De Maille, the tenor, took the bone end until the confirmation by the senate, of Williams' successor, Billy Hart resuming the tamborine end, and the stage manager, G. L. Hall, occupies the position of interrogator. The Parisian *ballet*, entitled 'Le Vie Parisienne,' is nightly given in conclusion. The *ballet* is under the direction of Mons. Leon Chenat. The principal dances are well given by Susie Summerfield and Millie Stacy.....At the Canterbury, Etta Watson, balladist, is the latest addition to the troupe. The pantomimic of 'Jackey Jingle and Betty Pringle,' and the new *ballet* called the 'Queen Bee,' are given in connection with a good bill, served up in true Canterbury style."

MASTER FRANKIE GUNNELL gave entertainments at Odd-fellow's Hall, Washington, D. C., on the 18th, 19th and 20th. The performance of Master Gunnell is precisely like the Davenport Brothers. He gives a cabinet exhibition, which is followed by a dark *seance*, in which the usual tying feats and coat trickle are successfully done. Master [illegible] is a resident of Washington, and is considered a "rising star" in the spiritualistic. He has been successful in some of places, both at [illegible] and

Opera House, by Mollie Fielding. The authorities in that borough talk of suppressing the 'Can-can,' but it is doubtful whether they can legally do so.

THE HOWARD ATHENÆUM, Boston, continues to enjoy an uninterrupted run of business. Among the attractions this week are Mlle. Pepita, *danseuse*, the Delevanti Brothers, Jennie Benson, and Frank A. Gibbons.

THE VARIETIES, Mobile, Ala., is reported by a correspondent to be doing well. Under date of March 15th he says:—"During the past week 'The Old Clock,' 'Paddy Miles' Boy,' and 'Lucretia Borgia' have been on the boards. Miss Whitney's sensation songs have made her a favorite. Bedden, Rickaby and Winnett continue favorites. On the 18th Annie Rush bought the house for a benefit, but failed to meet expenses.

THE VAN ZANDT BROTHERS and G. W. Herman appeared at the Theatre Comique, Detroit, Mich., the past week. Mlle. Augusta continues to delight by her artistic dancing. The present week is announced as positively the last of her engagement. Mazora Arnoldi, the statueist, closed on the 20th. The 'Can-can' was presented on the 15th, but it proved too "loud" for the class of patrons frequenting the Comique, and it was withdrawn after the first night. Our correspondent says:—"Manager Welch aims to give an unexceptionable performance, and although catering exclusively to males, nothing indelicate is tolerated; and in this respect his example is worthy of imitation by music hall managers generally. The performance the past week concluded with the new spectacular extravaganza of the 'Fairy Talisman,' introducing Mlle. Augusta and a full *corps de ballet*, and concluding with a handsome transformation scene."

THE THEATRE COMIQUE at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, was opened with *eclat* on the 15th inst., under the management of Fred. Alexander, with a good company, including Cora Bell, Charlie Davis, Billy Sheppard, Fred. Alexander, Johnny Davis, F. Rees and others. They gave a good performance, and from an exchange we learn that they very agreeably surprised a large audience.

HARRY ROBINSON is reported to have been shot in Augusta, Ga., on the 19th inst., during an altercation he had with other parties. He is said to have died.

MR. AND MRS. EDWIN BLANCHARD, with the performing dogs, Nero and Fanny, and Dick Carroll, appear at the Pittsburgh Theatre this week

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per Paragraph, or other Advertisements coming under the head of Business Notices, *fifteen cents per line* for each and every insertion.

For Regular Theatrical and Sporting Advertisements, *twenty cents per line* for each and every insertion.

For Notices—to be incorporated in our News Departments—such as extracts from other papers, etc., *thirty cents per line;* the same rates not to be inserted more than once.

Is our Leaded or Editorial Columns nothing of a paid character can appear, as we reserve that space for a free and independent expression of our own opinions.

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All Business Letters or communications must be addressed to the undersigned:

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